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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 127— BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

CONGRESS ELECTION SENSATION IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Miss Safia Somji And 7 Other Candidates Withdraw

PROTEST AGAINST "LACK OF COURTESY" TO WOMEN VOTERS

PAREL POLLING BOOTHS "STORMED"

A large number of Congress volunteers whose names were not registered on the electoral rolls attempted to rush the polling booth at Napoo Hall, Matunga, Bombay, on Sunday morning and created a disturbance. Following this there was a pandemonium and the Polling Officer was obliged to suspend the elections for about an hour.

Barring this untoward incident, the elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which took place on Sunday were characterised by scenes of animation and enthusiasm. Even before 12 noon more than 20,000 Congressmen went to the polls to make use of their franchise.

The polling booths which were erected in the various wards were resounding with election slogans and motor cars, lorries and other conveyances were freely used by the candidates. Each polling office had to maintain an efficient staff consisting of the Seva Dal Volunteers whose duty was to help the voters by finding out their names and numbers from the register.

SENSATIONAL RETIREMENT.

There was a sensation when 8 out of 12 candidates standing for election from the Mandvi Ward, including Miss Sofia Somji, withdrew their candidature, as a protest against the unsatisfactory arrangements made by the Ward Committee for conducting the elections. It was alleged that the register of Congress members was itself not complete and that some voters, especially ladies had to go back due to lack of courtesy.

MANDVI ELECTION SUSPENDED.

There are eight seats in this Ward and as most of the candidates withdrew from the contest the Polling Officer suspended the election. It is understood that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will intervene and will either order a fresh election or effect a compromise amongst the candidaves themselves.

CONGRESS VOTERS' RESENTMENT.

The rush of the Congress voters who were eager to participate in the elections of the Parel Ward Congress Committee resulted in a disturbance. In this ward there are more than 3,000 voters and two polling booths were set up one at Polbavadi and the other at Nappo Hall, Matunga. At the latter place a large number of voters came in a body and asked for their numbers. It appears that their names did not appear in the register. This was due to the fact that the roll was made up on May 15 and these members might have been enrolled after that date.

LEADERS TO RESCUE.

The voters insisted on their right to exercise their franchise and when the Polling Officer refused to accede to their wishes they attempted to rail the polling booth and created a disturbance. An urgent telephonic message was sent to the B.P.C.C. and K.F. Nariman, President, accompanied by Mr. Abid Ali, Secretary, hastened to the Polling Station.

Owing to the pandemonium created, a large number of "bona fide" voters returned home and the elections had to be suspended. When Mr. Nariman arrived at the booth, order was restored and in order to suit the voters' convenience, the time of voting in this ward was extended by two hours. The elections in this ward took place till 8 p.m. in the night instead of 6 p.m.

THE LUCKY ONES.

In this ward 26 candidates are contesting for 9 seats. Mr. Abid Ali, the present Secretary of the B.P.C.C. and some of his friends were polling very well. Candidates whose prospects are said to be very bright are Messrs.: Jeenabhai Joshi, C. K. Narain Swamy, K. Krishna Menon, Vishwanath, M K. Raman and Mrs. Jamnaben.

LIVELY BHULESHWAR.

The elections in the "C" Ward (Bhuleshwar) were very lively. A fleet of motor-cars surrounded the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi which was the polling office for Bhuleshwar. The supporters, agents and canvassers of the different candidates crowded the entrance and raised deafening slogans. A battalion of Youth Leaguers kept on shouting "Vote for Meheralli, Dixit, etc." Some candidates withdrew from the contest at the last moment and even then there were 29 candidates for 13 seats.

MEHERALLI VS. MUNSHI.

The contest in this ward seemed to be between one group led by Messrs. Meheralli, Dixit and others who formed the "Shadow Council" during the civil disobedience movement and another group led by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Ganpati Shankar and others who are known as "Jail-returned Party." The polling indicated that members from both the parties would be returned.

LEFT IN THE LURCH.

Some Congress Satyagrahis who had been to jail during the civil disobedience movement are also standing from this ward. A few of them were sorely disappointed to find the voters giving all their votes to the more prominent "leaders." Some of these started picketing the polling booths and they prevented the voters who were not clad in Khaddar from exercising their vote. For about an hour there was great confusion in the polling office but ultimately these volunteers were prevailed upon to give up these activities.

It should be remembered that there are over 12,000 voters in Bhuleshwar. The polling was, therefore, brisk here throughout the day.

DEFECTIVE SYSTEM.

The practice followed in the elections in this ward was similar to that followed in the Bombay Municipal elections. Each candidate was given a symbol such as hammer, clock, etc., and each voter was provided with voting slips to be dropped into the ballot boxes. The slips handed over to the voters were not numbered. Nor were the names of the voters struck off from the register to indicate their having received the voting slips.

MEMBERS WITHDRAW.

A deadlock was created in the elections in "B" Ward (Mandvi). There were 12 candidates in the field for 8 seats. The candidates included three Muslims, namely, Miss Safia Somji, Sjt. Abdul Rehman Kassam Mitha and Sjt. Kassumalli Mahomedalli Fatehalli. The other names included Dr. J. N. Chaksi, Mrs. Jamnaben Vaidya, Dr. P. Shukla and Mr. B. N. Meishri.

Some of the candidates, including Miss Safia Somji complained of lack of polling arrangements. It was alleged that some Khoja ladies who came to the poll had to return as they could not obtain their numbers. Other candidates joined in protesting against the unsatisfactory arrangements made by the Mandvi District Congress Committee. Ultimately 8 members out of 12 withdrew from the contest and the election had to be suspended. The B. P. C. C. is intervening in the matter.

WHAT OF "A" WARD?

Several lorry load of workers from Colaba were brought to the "A" Ward (Fort) polling booth to register their votes. Here there were 12 candidates contesting for five seats. Messrs. Mulraj Kansondas, Lalbahi Patel, Sardar Thamansingh, and Gulabdas Harjiwandas are likely to be the successful candidates. Mr. P. Rangaswamy a "War Council" President was polling very poorly.

IN "D" WARD.

In "D" Ward (Girgaum) the elections were well conducted. A large number of voters crowded the "Congress House" which was the polling office for the ward and there was brisk polling in the morning. The candidates who are sure of success are said to be be Messrs. K. F. Nariman, who will top the list, S. K. Patil, R. S. Padbidri, S. A. Brelvi, Mrs. Perin Captain, L. B. Niphadkar, Ramdas D. Pratap, D. S. Babrekar, B. R. Dhurandhar and V. N. Patankar. There are 13 seats and 21 candidates are contesting them.

DADAR'S POLLING.

At Dadar, "G" Ward as many as six polling booths were provided. There were over 5,000 voters in this ward and 31 candidates for 11 seats. Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Johari, R. Krishna Iyer, I. S. Patel and Dighe were very hopeful of their success.

The elections in "E" Byculla ward were uncontested. There were a large number of candidates contesting for 18 seats in this ward Many of them withdrew and 18 persons were returned uncontested. But the B. P. C. C., would have to face a novel situation as the Ward Committee has held separate election and has elected unopposed another set of 18 members to the B. P. C. C. The latter are determined to attend every meeting of the B P. C. C. and there will be two sets of representatives from the same ward.

"A" WARD ELECTIONS RESULT

Sirdar Thaman Singh Tops The List

The following statement is issued by the Secretary of "A" Ward Congress Committee:—

Out of 3800 voter of the register 1048 voters came to the polling booth. Voting papers of five persons were declared invalid. The successful candidates for five seats on the B.P.C.C. are:—

(1) Sirdar Thamansingh	(798)
(2) Lalbhai P. Patel	(784)
(3) Gulabdas Harjivandas	(758)
(4) Bhaywandas Madavji Khakhi	(746)
(5) Mulraj Kursondas	(652)

DEFEATED CANDIDATES.

Haridas D. Bhattia	(631)
Mathradas Tricumpee	(317)
Girdharlal Ladhabhai	(193)
Ambalal Talakchand	(131)
Nadirshaw M. Karbhari	(106)
Madhavdas Goculdas	(39)
Mr. P. Rangaswamy (Barat-Law)	13

Three candidates who had withdrawn from the contest were:—Mohanlal Virji, Rustomjee Echidana, and Charles Mascarenhas.

Muslims Fight Over "Tazzias"

ALLAHABAD, May 31.

Reports from several centres in the district show that Moharrum passed off peacefully except for a few untoward incidents. At Kokrai, it is reported that a free fight took place between two parties of Muslims over the carrying of 'tazzias' resulting in one death and injury to another.—A. P.

GOVT.'S WAY OF OBSERVING TRUCE

More Cases Launched

GARDA'S PLANS FOR CULTIVATION

BARDOLI, May 31.

Sardar Garda who has purchased about 500 acres of confiscated lands in Babia village and who refused to return them to the original owners recently, has now called in a dozen agriculturist from Broach District to cultivate them and proposes to build houses for them.

It appears that the District Magistrate has issued orders to the Police Department to observe the truce terms and accordingly the Police have withdrawn eighteen cases, eleven of which are of alleged theft, two under the Ordinances and one of alleged arson. Two cases alleged to involve violence have not been withdrawn.

Subsequently seven cases have been lodged of which three are in connection with charges of theft of crops from confiscated lands. One has already been decided and has been given the benefit of section 562 C. P. C.—A. P.

OBSERVING TRUCE

Dharwar Collector's Ways

(From A Correspondent).

DHARWAR, May 28.

The Collector of Dharwar, in flattering imitation of his Kanara colleague, is demanding from applicants for gun licenses the most surprising undertaking that they would not participate in any future national agitations. This is quite in keeping with the traditions handed down by Mr. Painter who, during the Non-co-operation movement of 1921 insisted on a similar undertaking being given by gun licensees.

This official perversity is being regarded by the applicants in particular, and the public in general as a distinct breach of the spirit of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement.

It would be well if the Bombay Government, instead of accusing the public of imaginary breaches of the truce terms on the strength of perverted facts supplied to it by its subordinate officials, would do some heart-searching on its own account and prevent its subordinate officials from indulging in such petty-minded pin-pricks.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE STRUGGLE IN C. P.

Requisitions Made For Comprehensive Account.

NAGPUR, May 30.

General Secretary, C. P. Marathi P.C.C., writes:—

A comprehensive account of the C. D. struggle in C. P. Marathi is being written for publication. Requisitions were made to send all details of the struggle in their area upto 30th May, 1931. Only half a dozen places have sent the required information. Though inconvenient the time-limit is extended to 15th June 1931. Nothing received after that date will be included in the final report.

SATYAGRAHIS IN CONFERENCE AT NASIK

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo As President

(From a Correspondent).

MANMAD, May 31.

The Nasik District Satyagrahi Conference met here yesterday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Shankarrao Deo from Poona. The President was taken to the place of meeting in a huge procession in a beautifully decorated chariot. Over 500 Satyagrahis from all talukas of the District and many prominent Congressmen from Nasik were present. A large number of ladies also attended. After welcome songs Sjt. Sitaramdas Shestri welcomed the Satyagrahis. After the presidential address was delivered the business for the day was closed. The session is to continue this evening.

DR. HARDIKAR RETURNS TO BOMBAY TO-DAY

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Orgaining Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal is arriving in Bombay to-day (Monday) from Hubli.

T. U. SECRETARY GAGGED

—:c:—

Lucknow Magistrate's Order

LUCKNOW, May 30.

The District Magistrate, Lucknow, has served a notice on Mr. Brajesh Singh, Organising Secretary, E. I. Rly Employees Union, ordering him to refrain for a period of two months from entering the Railway premises in Lucknow district other than as a bona fide traveller and also to refrain from addressing public meetings within the Lucknow District for the same period.—A. P.

Irish Sweepstake Draw

—:o:—

AMONGST LUCKY TICKET HOLDERS ARE DYING MAN & BLIND GIRL

LONDON, May 31.

It is now possible to summarise the results of the Irish Sweepstake Draw. One hundred and twenty-three tickets have been drawn by London, 92 by Home counties, 191 by rest of England, 54 United States, 47 Ireland, 47 Scotland, 23 Africa, 16 Canada and 9 by Wales.

LUCKY TICKETS.

Lucky tickets are also held by people all over world including India, China, Malaya, Kenya, Nigeria, Malta, Egypt, Palestine, Persia, Turkey, Greece, Germany, France, and Brazil.

CHANCES OF WINNING.

Among those who have chance of winning fortune are a Plymouth woman, who bought ticket with house-keeping money to her husband's horror a dying man, who declares that he would give 10 such chances for "little longer lease of life", able seaman of H. M. S. "Devonshire", blind London basketmaker girl aged seven, another aged nine and Dublin hospital nurse.—Reuter.

LUCKY INDIAN TICKET-HOLDERS.

"Sir Andrew" has been drawn by ticket No. OVC 44418, held by Mr. Saraline, 7, Grants' Buildings, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

"Grindleton" has been drawn by ticket No. DRE 54360 held by Mr. Alluyan c/o Ramlantan Singh, Kanbalu, Burma.

"Pomme D'Api" has been drawn by ticket No. GBF 3930, held by Mr. T. Venkagga c/o Kesava Rao, colour merchant, Mahankali Street Secunderabad.

HOW HE RECEIVED NEWS.

SECUNDERABAD, May 31.

Mr. Venkayya, the holder of Pomme d'Apis" ticket is a Hindu youth aged 24 belonging to the weaver caste. He is a native of Secunderabad.

The representative of the Associated Press slowly broke the glad news to him. Mr. Venkayya, greatly excited, pulled out his ticket when he was eventually told that he was the lucky holder of a Derby favourities ticket. He is part-owner of three small flour mills fetching a monthly income of about a hundred rupees.—A.P.

LUCKY DRAWER.

Lemonition counterfoil has been drawn by G.E. Normington, Bundapani Post Office, Dooars (ticket O.V.C. 45164).—Reuter.

Aviator Scott At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, May 31.

Aviator Scott who left Calcutta yesterday landed at Gya last evening. He passed over Allahabad this morning and is probably making for Jodhpur.

The Dutch airmail arrived here this afternoon bringing a lady passenger.—A. P.

DR. TAGORE AT DARJEELING

DARJEELING, May 29.

(BY MAIL)—

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has arrived here and is staying at Ashantully.—A.P.

CAWNPORE LOOKS LIKE DESERTED CITY

Curfew Order & Section 144 Enforced

POLICE FIRE KILLS 2 & WOUNDS 16

U. P. GOVERNOR ADVISES "MUTUAL ACCOMMODATION"

CAWNPORE, May 30.

Curfew Order will be enforced from 9 p.m. to-night. Orders have also been passed under Section 144 Criminal P. C. prohibiting the Assembly of five or more persons.

The city presents an entirely deserted appearance. There were some cases of stray assaults.

The condition of one Hindu, wounded with a bullet is critical.

PANIC CONTINUES.

Conditions in the city continue to be panicky. The bazar again closed to-day. Last evening some 4,000 Muslims gathered at Moulganj crossing and threatened to advance towards Hindu quarters, which they were not allowed to do. The attitude of the Mahomedans was very threatening. They were ultimately forcibly dispersed.

A committee of five Hindus and five Muslims has been formed to explore the possibilities of arriving at some understanding. Most of the local mills are also closed to-day.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

At about 10-30 a.m. to-day, Hindus and Muslims gathered at Moulganj crossing and indulged in throwing brickbats. When the situation grew menacing police opened fire and sixteen people were injured, twelve Muslims and four Hindus, out of whom one Hindu and one Mahomedan died in hospital at Colonelganj. A Hindu was thrown into the well by some Mahomedans. He was, however, rescued by the police.

Curfew Order has been passed.—A.P.

U. P. GOVERNOR ON MUTUAL ACCOMMODATION

Refuses To Remove Seva Samiti Board

LUCKNOW, May 30.

Replying to a telegram from the Cawnpore Muslims seeking his intervention in the matter of the removal of the Gandhi Seva Samiti signboard on the ground that it was causing obstruction to Moharrum processions, the Private Secretary to the Governor has sent a telegram to the leading Muslims of Cawnpore, stating that the Governor considers that this is not a matter calling for the intervention of the Government and that it should be settled by mutual arrangements between the two communities.

The Governor trusts that the experience of the recent calamities will persuade them of the wisdom of mutual accommodation on a matter of this nature.—A. P.

CAWNPORE RIOTS ENQUIRY REPORT.

The "Pioneer" publishing a "correct forecast" of the Cawnpore Riots Enquiry Committee's Report, says that the Report runs into 30 foolscap typed pages with certain appendices. It is understood that the Commission have found the Bhagat Singh Demonstrations to have been the origin of the trouble and its diversion into a communal riot is attributed to coercion having been used by Congress men and others including the compulsion of Muslim 'purdah' women to get out of tongas and the like.

STERN MEASURES

The Commission are also believed to have expressed the opinion that the district authorities should have adopted stern measures from the outset which in their view would have nipped the disturbances in the bud.

Further the Commission are said to have held the opinion that the failure of the district authorities to adopt strong measures from the beginning was due to their "news agency" namely the Watch and Ward Police.

It is also understood that the Commission have found that the Watch and Ward staff was insufficient in numbers for a city of the size of Cawnpore and that the Government had put forward financial reasons for not having agreed to the demand made by the district authorities for a large increase in the personnel.

In conclusion, a reference is made to the fact that the new residential area created by the Improvement Trust had no sanctioned police force at all.—A.P.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ON CAWNPORE

NAINI TAL, May 31.

A communique issued to-day by the U. P. Government regarding communal clash at Cawnpore confirms largely the Associated press report thereon. It states that at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of 30th, there was a sudden clash between the Hindus and the Muslims near Moolgunj cross-roads in Cawnpore city. The police had to fire 13 shots resulting in deaths of one Muslim and one Hindu and injuries to four Hindus and 15 Muslims. Two Hindus and six Muslims were also injured in the assaults. The city is now quiet and the situation is under control. One hundred and fifty extra police have been sent to Cawnpore.—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAGS OVER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Palghat Chairman's Attitude.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CALICUT, May 29.

At the meeting of the Palghat Municipal Council held on the evening of the 27th inst. it was resolved to provide only Khaddar or Swadeshi cloth to Municipal servants and to purchase, as far as possible, only Swadeshi materials for Municipal use.

Mr. M. S' Krishna Iyer, a Councillor, had tabled a resolution calling upon the Council to hoist a national tri-colour flag over the Municipal Office buildings. The Chairman, Rao Bahadur Sekhara Menon, informed the Councillor that since the National flag did not have any bearing on the Municipal administration, it was impossible for him to allow the resolution to be moved.

HOUSE RAIDS IN RANGPUR

—:o:—

2 Young Men Arrested Under Bengal Ordinance

RANGPUR, May 29.

(BY MAIL)—

Simultaneous searches were made this morning by the police early this morning at seven houses at Rangpur including those of a Muktear and a pleader. Nothing incriminating is reported to have been seized anywhere. Two young men, Nirmal Sammaddar and Dinesh Guha, were arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

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WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS and INSPECTORS for each district and taluka of Bombay Presidency on salary of Rs. 75-10-145 plus a consolidated allowance of Rs. 50/- and 50-5-125 with a consolidated allowance of Rs. 30/- respectively. Selected candidates should pay in a cash security deposit of Rs. 500 and 250 respectively which will carry interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Apply with 2 annas stamps. For terms and conditions apply to the R. G. S. JOSEPH & CO., LTD., Tanjore.
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QUALIFIED but UNEMPLOYED requiring assistance in getting permanent jobs should at once write to EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Ballard Estate. Prospectus free on application.
A R5149

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A

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R50

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A

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C 3074

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ADVANCE ESSENTIAL.—Biggest Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Mangoes 100 Rs. 12. Rose Lichi 500 Rs. 4. Expenses extra. Grafts Catalogue free. Director, Horticultural Works, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F R5118

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UNPRECEDENTED Boons offered by a purely Swadeshi Life Office to influential and BONA FIDE Life Insurance Producers and Organisers. Gentlemen offering cash security and fidelity Bonds preferred. Apply with fullest particulars to Box No. 950 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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M W5.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, Bombay 1.—Classes to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College from 20th June, 1931. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course of study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.
E

EXPERT INDIVIDUAL TUITION in Shorthand Typewriting Accountancy, Banking, Secretaryship, Law, Insurance, Correspondence, Commercial English and Arithmetic, etc. Service Guaranteed. Special arrangement for Ladies. New Term commences from 1st June, 1931. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 33, Meadows Street.
E 5145

WANTED—To know that "The Civil Engineering College Lucknow governed by 'The Hindu Education Society' registered under Act XXI of 1860 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
N 2965

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Bombay No. 8, will be re-opened after Summer Vacation on 10th June, 1931. Applications for Admission will be received upto 5th June, 1931; only limited number of Students will be admitted. Matriculates of any recognised University are eligible for admission. For further particulars apply with stamps for reply to the Principal,
M 3049

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A R5050A

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UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—Vast resource of Brahma-Dnyan (Divine Knowledge) laid before the public by Yogiraj Shri Upasnibaba. Books in Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi and particulars available at Manager, Saiwaksudha Office, Post Rahata, Dist. Ahmednagar, and MOTABHOY CONTRACTOR, 13, Rustombag, Byculla, Bombay.
L R3075

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

TWO STEAM CRANES with having 9 H.P. Boilers in perfect condition fitted with engines giving all round movements and raising and lowering Jibs, to be sold. One of these a German-make being only slightly used is in a very sound tip-top condition. Both intended to run on Broad-Gauge line. May prove a sound bargain to intending buyers. Enquire for further particulars and prices with the MANAGER, Sewree, Saw Mills, Bombay, 15.
N 3060

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WANTED—A PRIVATE MOTOR CAR and DRIVER on hire in Bombay from 10 to 1 in the morning and 6-30 to 8-30 in the evening daily. Correspond with Box No. 965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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P. 5146

V. J. M.'s COTTON FORECAST—Guaranteed One Special Selection Rupees 10/-. (Money refunded if proved not correct). Up-country clients will be paid prompt attention, opposite Excelsior Cinema, Bombay.
P R5129

HEIGHT INCREASED—Wanted—Candidates between the age of 10 to 45 to increase their height from 2 to 3 inches within two months. Success guaranteed. Particulars against an anna stamp. Director, The Scientific Institute, Amritsar.
A R5050B

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1872 of 1929.

HAJI BACHOO ALI and another ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GULAMALLI KARMALI MAHOMED JAITHA Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 1st July, 1930, the Commissioner, High Court, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the immoveable property situate at ESRAIL MOHOLLA, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing New Survey No. 2861, Cadastral No. 1020 of Mandvi Division and Municipal "B" Ward No. 1753 and Street No. 99 on 8TH JUNE, 1931, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 65, Esplanade Road (Old Oriental Bank Building), Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1931.
(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
3078.

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the purchase of the following valuable immoveable properties until lately belonging to Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat. Intending purchasers should forward their offers in respect of the said properties separately in closed covers to the Trustees of Messrs. Ramraj Rambhagat at their Office at Sheikh Memon Street, near Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay or to the undersigned at their address mentioned below:—

PROPERTIES.

1. Free-hold property at Santa Cruz, admeasuring about 3764 square yards with a spacious bungalow and garden with mango trees.

2. A Leasehold property at Fanaswadi Lane, containing 190 square yards with 5 stables and residential quarters.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1931.

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Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat, 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
3079

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Great Aldwych Farce
PLUNDER
Featuring TOM WALLS, RALPH LYNN, MARY BROUGH.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE AMERICAN PRISONER
Featuring:
CARL BRISSON & MADELINE CARROL
A Romantic Drama of The Napoleonic Wars.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Million Volt Talkie Thriller
THE NIGHT PARADE
featuring
HUGH TREVOR, D. GULLIVER.
A glamorous epic of midnight madness.

OPERA HOUSE.
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WHY GIRLS GO BACK HOME
featuring
PATSY RUTH MILLAR
A NEW angle to the old but interesting question.

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At the Request of Many of Our Patrons
FIRST INDIAN TALKIE PHOTOPLAY
ALAM-ARA
AN ALL STAR CAST PRODUCTION FEATURING MASTER VITHAL, MISS ZUBEIDA, WITH ELIZER, MISS SHUSHILA, PRITHVIRAJ, KHAN, MISS ZILLOO, JAGDISH AND AN ARMY OF IMPERIAL ACTORS AND ACTRESSES
PEAK OF DRAMA ESSENCE OF ROMANCE.
PRODUCED BY IMPERIAL MOVI-TONE
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AN INDIAN TALKIE
SEE
MAHATMA GANDHI, KASTURBA, SARDAR GOPALDAS, BHAKTIBA, MIRA BAHEN, MAHADEVA DESAI AND OTHERS.
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FROM HIS OWN LIPS.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
Daily:—5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee show on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.
Box Rs. 3/6/-; Balcony Rs. 2/4/- Reserved Rs. 1/8/-; First Class 1/2/-; Second Class 0/9/-; Third Class 0/4/-.
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THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 6.30 & 10 P.M.
All Aboard for the Love Boat!

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WITH
LUPE VELEZ AND LEWIS AYRES

PATHE CINEMA 6-30 and 10.
THELMA TODD
and
CREIGHTON HALE
in

7 FOOTPRINTS TO SATAN
ALSO
MICKEY MOUSE in BIRTHDAY PARTY
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE—AUDIO REVIEW
and
A Two Reel All Talking Comedy

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TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A THRILLING, TUNEFUL AND COLOURFUL ROMANCE OF THE FOREIGN LEGION AND MOROCCO.
WOMEN EVERYWHERE
1931 FOX MOVIETONE ROMANCE
With
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The Sweetheart of the Foreign Legion.
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ALL-TALKING, ALL-SINGING ROMANCE REPLETE WITH THRILLS, MELODY LAUGHTER, and ALLURING WOMEN!
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Public Notices

S. S. "IYO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are HEREBY INFORMED that she has arrived on 30th May from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 11. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
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CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G.I.P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th June, 1931, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Hopp's locks, Petromax lamp accessories, leather belts, purses and bags, goldsmith's brass moulds, weights and other tools, scented oils, umbrella sticks and old umbrellas, electric machinery, iron hooks and bars, Indian and English medicines, old clothing, old brass and copperware and various other articles etc.

N. B.:— Immediate delivery against CASH.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

NAGPUR NEWS.

P. C. C. Elections.

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, May 28.

The elected members of the new C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee will co-opt on the 14th proximo 11 members to serve on the Committee and the elections of the Office bearers for the ensuing year will take place on Sunday the 21st June, 1931. It is almost certain that Mr. Abhyanker will be re-elected as the President.

SLIGHT RAIN IN NAGPUR

There were light showers of rain in Nagpur yesterday. The Simla forecast about the passing of a heat wave over Nagpur on or about the 26th inst. did not materialise. On the other hand, the weather is a bit cool now, on account of the rain.

MR. OGALE'S APPEAL

Mr. Ogale, "Maharashtra" Editor's appeal was to be heard on the 25th inst. but his Counsels at Nasik having pressed for an adjournment, the case now stands adjourned to Middle of June 1931.

Bombay Local Boards Amendment Bill.

A "Bombay Government Gazette," of Saturday's date publishes the text of Bill No. XV of 1931.—A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"The objects of the amendments are explained in the following notes on the clauses of the Bill:—

Clause 2.—It has been held that under section 5 (1) (e) of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, police patels who are "ex-officio" keepers of village cattle-pounds and who receive remuneration for such work from local boards are disqualified from being members of local boards. In order to become qualified to be members of local boards they have, therefore, to resign from their services as pound keepers, and the Board stands to lose the services of these officers. Many police patels can do much to advance local institutions in rural areas and it is desirable in the interests of local boards that they should not be debarred from participating in their administration. The object of this clause is to make police patels eligible to be members of local boards.

Clause 3.—Under section 2-A of the Bombay Ferries Act, 1868, Government can vest a public ferry notified under section 2 of the Act in any local body or jointly in local bodies exercising authority over the area or areas in which the ferry is situate. A public ferry can, therefore, be vested in a municipality or in a district local board but under section 75 (d) of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, the proceeds of all such ferries (which are not vested in a district local board) form part of the local fund. The result of this would either be that the proceeds of public ferries vested in a municipality can be claimed by the district local board or that the discretion given by section 2-A of the Bombay Ferries Act to vest a public ferry in "any" local body or bodies so as to entitle that body to take the proceeds thereof is curtailed. This was apparently not intended and the proposed amendment, therefore, seeks to remove the discrepancy between the provisions of the two Acts.

Clause 4.—In view of section 10 (4) of the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930 (Bom. XXV of 1930), sub-section (3) of section 92 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, is no longer necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to repeal it."

Jamnalalji At Hubli.

(From Our Correspondent).
HUBLI, May 30.

Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj visited Hubli this afternoon. He met Marwari and other cloth, yarn, and silk merchants. The Seva Dal office was explained the difficulty of picketing the mixed cloth shops. He urged a wholesale picketing of all foreign and banned mill cloth especially by ladies till Swaraj is obtained or the Congress removes the ban. He visited the local picketing camp and then motored to Dharwar. He is returning to-night. He is proceeding to-morrow to Sirsi and Siddapur.

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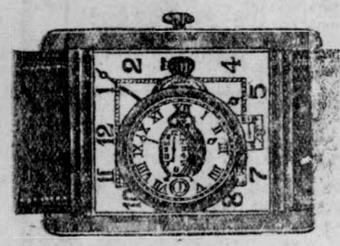

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POWELL'S **FRUIT SALINE** KEEPS YOU FIT.

Best for Habitual Constipation, Biliousness, Prickly Heat, Pimples, Morning Sickness, disorders of Stomach and Liver, etc., etc.

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during the first five years needs every care and attention. YOU CAN'T TRIFLE WITH THE PROBLEM.

Just as the baby needs pure air and food, so does it need a pure and SCIENTIFIC tonic that would lie lightly on its tender stomach, build its bone and muscle, enrich its blood, correct its organs and not only prevent onslaughts of disease, but also cure any lurking disease.

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Trade & Finance.

LARGE SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Bank Rate Reduced To 6 P. C.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).
Bombay, May 29.

MONEY.

Money continued in fair demand with call funds placed upto 6 per cent. However, on the reduction of the Bank rate to 6 per cent. today, the rate for short loans declined to 5 per cent. The main cause for the strength was the large inflow of funds into treasury bills, again inspired by the hope that the Imperial Bank rate may be reduced this week. The rate for the sale of three months intermediate bills has been raised by one anna to Rs. 98-10, thus yielding 5-9/16 per cent. and would seem quite in accord with a 6 per cent. bank rate. The total sales of bills of all usances during this week aggregated Rs. 454.50 lacs, of which Rs. 244.75 lace came from maturities. It appears from the latest statement of the Imperial Bank that Government have repaid £ million to the bank in London against temporary borrowings, thus reducing the outstanding balance to £1 million. The trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 166.25 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 4¾ per cent., three months 4½ per cent. and six months 4 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 22nd May shows a reduction of Rs. 182.67 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank which now amounts to Rs. 13,39.79,000 as compared with Rs. 14.28 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 16.27, a decrease of 1.85 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 21.59 lacs and by Rs. 52.21 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 47.79 lacs. Government deposits show a small rise of Rs. 11.08 lacs to Rs. 15.36 crores, despite the contraction of Rs. 5 crores effected against gold on the 20th instant, which has been offset by large treasury bills renewals. Other deposits have fallen by Rs. 180.56 lacs to Rs. 65.37 crores.

STERLING LOAN.

The failure of the 6 per cent. new India sterling loan had a temporary adverse effect on the local gilt-edged market, but since prices in London showed no change in the existing securities the fall in our market was arrested. The undertone however is not strong and even the reduction in the bank rate had no steadying effect. 3½ per cent. Paper after declining from Rs. 62-5 to Rs. 61-11-6 closed at Rs. 61-13. 5 per cent. 1945/55 Loan dropped from Rs. 101-10 to close at Rs. 100-14. 5 per cent. 1933 Loan eased to Rs. 99-15, while 1935 loan was unchanged at Rs. 96. 1939-44 loan lost about 4 annas to Rs. 93-12. 6 per cent Bonds due 1931 and 1932 quietened to Rs. 100-5 and Rs. 101-2. 1933-36 loan stands at premium of 5 annas. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 104-10. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan remained quiet at Rs. 74-13 and 1934-37 loan at Rs. 88-15. 4½ per cent 1955/60 Loan closed weak at Rs. 82-6 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 94-15.

It is reported that about 62 per cent. of the £10 million 6 per cent new India sterling 1933-34 issue was left with the underwriters. The small subscriptions received truly reflect the nervousness on the part of the British investors regarding the political situation in this country, although in certain quarters the failure is attributed to the fact that Government do not guarantee that the funds so raised will be utilised towards purchases of stores in England. The latter cause however, appears superficial. It is sincerely hoped that some suitable solution of the constitutional problem will be found when the Round Table Conference reassembles in London and that India's credit will regain the position it occupied prior to the civil disobedience movement of last year. The New Loan is quoted at £1-3/8 per cent. discount.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine, six and three months treasury bills were opened on Monday, the 25th May 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 45,75,000, Rs. 19,00.000 and Rs. 1,52,75,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-3-6 were accepted in full. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-8-9 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 45,75,000, Rs. 18,50,000 and Rs. 1,03,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5/0/3, Rs. 4/13/6 and Rs. 5/12/9 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months bills will be issued from Tuesday the 26th May to Monday, the 1st June 1931 at Rs. 96-4-6, 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months treasury bills sold from 20th to 23rd May 1931, amounted to Rs. 22,50,000, Rs. 87,75,000 ans Rs. 1,76,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine, six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 2nd June 1931. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 5th June 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURNS.

The current return of the 22nd instant shows a decline of Rs. 395.86 lacs in notes in circulation which now amount to Rs. 153.71 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion have increased by Rs. 48.81 lacs to Rs. 119.00 crores and by Rs. 12.42 lacs to Rs. 7.71 crores respectively. Gold bullion has declined by Rs. 458.09 lacs to Rs. 19.85 crores representing the recent contraction of Rs. 5 crores against the metal. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 95.35, as against 95.46 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard Reserve and Paper Currency Reserve of 22nd May 1931 is given below:—

LIABILITIES.
(in crores)

Notes in Circulation	Rs. 153.71
Rupee Redemption	Rs. 40.00
	Rs. 193.71

ASSETS.
(in crores)

Silver Coin and Bullion	Rs. 113.38
Rupee securities	Rs. 7.14
Gold securities	Rs. 42.13
Gold coin and bullion held in India	Rs. 28.19
Gold coin and bullion held in England	Rs. 2.87
	Rs. 193.71

The percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 37.78.

N.B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13-1/3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange ruled steady but dull during the earlier part of the week. Towards the close, however, the tone was quieter owing to demand for remittances on account of the new India sterling loan, first instalment of £50 per cent. in connection with which is payable on 2nd June, and the reduction in the Imperial Bank rate. Sellers of ready T.T. quoted 1s. 5-25/32d. with buyers at 1s. 5-13/16d. at the end. Export bills were few and far between. The following are the forward rates:—May to 15th June 1s. 5-25/32d.; 16th June to 15th July 1s. 5-3/4d.; 16th to 31st July 1s. 5-23/32d. and August/October 1s. 5-11/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from $4.86-9/16 to $4.86-13/32. French francs appreciated from 124.37 to 124.27. The Belga improved from 34.96 to 34.92 and the Italian lira to 92.90.

A Press Communique of the 26th instant states that £6,750.000 have been transferred from the Gold Standard Reserve in England to the Home Treasury and a corresponding amount has been transferred from the Paper Currency to the Gold Standard Reserve in India.

GOLD.

The gold market continued devoid of interest with no change either in the price or in the daily offtake. Ready gold is quoted at Rs. 21-4-0 per tola and trade absorbs no more than 3 to 4000 tolas day. Stock on hand amounts to 1¼ lacs. Government received further Rs. 42 lacs worth of gold during the week ending 22nd May, thus putting up the total influx since March to Rs. 509 lacs. In London the quotation for gold after improving to 84s. 11d. closed at 84s. 9¾d. The price of sovereign kept steady at last week's level, ready and forward being quoted at Rs. 13-8-6. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-9 for ready, Rs. 21-3/9 and Rs. 21/3/6 for 1st June settlement and Rs. 21/4/3 and 21/4/0 for 30th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £12.5000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £25,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 3,77,975 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The rally in silver rates towards the close of the last week proved temporary and there was renewed weakness in the market. Ready fell from Rs. 43-3 to Rs. 42-9 on Saturday and maintained this level with slight day to day fluctuations till to-day when the rate steadied to Rs. 42/12 on Shanghai advices. Judged by quotations, Shanghai is quieter this week than last, but the technical position in our market has held up local rates The premium on ready and near over July settlement increased to about 11 annas per 100 tolas, though it declined at the close to 7 annas. The supply on hand is reduced to about 2900 bars and shipments enroute to arrive in time for the June settlement do not exceed 1200 bars. The daily offtake on the other hand has increased to about 170 bars. Taking into consideration all factors, Bombay must get fresh supplies from abroad before it can follow the fall in Shanghai. This might be done by either raising the local rates to import parity or shipping ready against forward sales in London. In Shanghai the tael declined from 1s. 2-1/2d. to 1s. 2-1/16d. improving at the close to 1s. 2-5/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 12-5/8d. and 12-5/16d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 42-12 and Rs. 42-9 for ready, Rs. 42-10 and Rs. 42-7 for 6th June settlement and Rs. 42/3 and 41/15 for 6th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £46,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £143,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 190 bars and Rs. 9,236 in coin.

SHARES.

The share market remained quiet and dull in absence of buyers. Prices of cotton mill shares dropped 10 to 15 points in the case of high priced issues owing to weakness in raw cotton prices, though there was a partial recovery towards the close on bear covering owing to approach of settlement. The following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 676/4-671/4-677/8-676/4; Century Rs. 226¾4-22/8-227/8-228/12 Central India Rs. 321/4xd-328/12xd-327/8 xd-323/12; Crescent Rs. 65-63/2-65/10; Fazulbhoy Rs. 371/4-368/4-377/8-373/12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 140-138/12-140-141/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 350-347/8-348/12-347/8; Kohinoor Rs. 128/12-132/8; New Great Rs. 137/8-132/8-140; Pearls Rs. 225-220-227/8-226/4 225; Simplex Rs. 58/13-53/12-56/14 and Swadeshi Rs. 262/8-272/8-271/4.

The miscellaneous section moved in sympathy. Tata Iron Ordys. after declining from Rs. 23 to Rs. 19/6 closed at Rs. 20/12 and Defds. after touching Rs. 271/4 closed at Rs. 280. Tata Hydros receded to Rs. 103/2. Andhar Valleys fell from Rs. 591/4 to Rs. 500 and Tata Powers Ordys. from Rs. 431¼4 to 398/12 but closed at Rs. 412/8. Alcock shares improved from Rs. 172/12 to Rs. 188/12. Bombay Burmahs declined from last week's closing of Rs. 442/8 to Rs. 411/4 with a slight reaction to Rs. 413/12 at the close. Bombay Trams also closed quiet at Rs. 112/8. Bombay steam shares lost about 10 to Rs. 175. Bundi Cement shares remained weak at Rs. 12/12. Indian Cement shares dropped from Rs. 187/8 to Rs. 156/4xd. Katni Ordys. lost about Rs. 20 to Rs. 155 with Defds remaining unchanged at Rs. 615. Ahmd. Prantij Railway shares further dropped from Rs. 797/8 to Rs. 780 and Tapti Valleys from Rs. 620 to Rs. 565.

Imperial Bank shares kept steady and closed at Rs. 1055 with Contributories quoted at Rs. 253/12 Bank of India shares quietened to Rs. 80 and those of the Central Bank to Rs. 14/6.

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

Messrs. Symisgton and Sinclair have issued the following weekly report dated London May 13:—

Since our last Report the Rubber Market has been considerably more active. Prices advanced about 1/4d. per lb. all round business being done yesterday morning for Spot Rubber at 3-1/4d. and for January/March 1932 at 3-9/16d. The advance was caused in the main by American-buying, but there was also some business done for Home Trade and Continental account. A feature of the Market this week has been the improved demand for near shipment on c.i.f. terms direct to New York. Eastern Markets have not been offering freely and all offers coming forward have found ready buyers. At the time of writing the demand has eased off again and prices have gone back so that there is now no change on the week.

The Malayan information Agency has published the figures of stocks in the Straits Settlements at end April. Stocks in Dealers' hands amounted to 41,456 tons (March 44,317 tons) and those in the hands of the Harbour Board and in lighters awaiting shipment 3,401 tons (3,983). This gives a total of 44,857 tons against 49,300 tons at end Mar, an improvement of 3.443 tons. Stocks in the interior will be published later.

The published outputs of Estates for April show a falling off of about 8 per cent. against April last year which is a step in the right direction, but the figures for the first four months of the year are not so satisfactory, showing a decline of only about 3 per cent. against the same period last year. It must be borne in mind that in May, 1930, a large majority of European owned and some Native owner estates observed a "Tapping Holiday" and Estate outputs as a whole were reduced by about 80 per cent. This year there is no Tapping Holiday, so that when the May outputs come to be added to the January/April figures it is to be feared that the five months will show a heavy increase on last year.

Generally speaking while the statistical situation fails so far to show any real improvement signs are not wanting, as we pointed out in our previous Report, that a continuance of a price below 4d. per lb. is likely to bring about a marked reduction in outputs in the near future. It will be difficult for the price to rise much at present owing to the exsitence of heavy stocks asd on the other hand any considerable fal lfrom present levels does not seem likely.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 6-1/2 cent. buyers (flat parity 3 3 1/6d.) beisg a rise of 1/2 cent. on the week. The Rubber Exchange of New York closing prices yesterday were:—May 6.40 (last week 6.00), July 6.50 (6.10), September 6.70 (6.30), October 6.80 (6.40) and December 6.90 (6.60).

KEROSENE RATES.

Bombay, May 28.

KEROSENE:—	per case Rs. a. p.
Shell cases	8 15 6
Waterlily cases	8 11 6
Firefly cases	8 7 6
Anccor brand tins	6 11 6
	per pair.
Swastika brank tins	6 12 6
Rising Sun brand tins	6 9 6
Chukker brand tins	6 9 6
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	5 7 6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5 7 6
Swan brand tins	6 1 6
Victoria brand tins	6 1 6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	8 15 6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4 15 6
Rising Sun brand One gallon tins per 8 tins	8 0 0
PETROL:—	
Chukker brand one gallon tins, per 8 tins	8 0 0
Shell and B.O.C. petrol ex-kerbside pumps per Gallon	1 2 0
Shell and B.O.C. petrol 2 gallon cans	1 4 0

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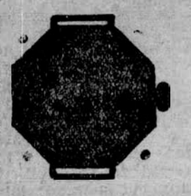

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LINSEED AND RAPESEED CROPS

The department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following final memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1930-31.

(1) On an average of the five years ending 1928-29, the area under Linseed and Rapeseed crops in the British Territory, included in this forecast has represented some 3.1 and 3.2 per cent. respectively of the total area under the crops in British India.

(2) The figures for the year under report that is, for 1930-31 shown in this forecast relate to the Linseed and Rapeseed crops [illegible] 1930.

(Estimate up to 1st May 1931.)

AREA

The latest reports show the total area under these oil-seed crops as shown below:—

	Linseed. Acres
British Districts ..	117000
Indian States	7700
Total	124700

	Rapeseed. Acres
British Districts	188000
Indian States	17000
Total	205000

The area under Linseed is 8.9 per cent. below the final revised area of the last year but 0.7 over the average actual area during the preceding ten years, while the area under Rapeseed is 43.0 and 15.1 per cent. respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

LINSEED

This crop which is principally grown in the Deccan and the Karnatak progressed satisfactorily in the beginning owing to the favourable rains and weather conditions but suffered later in the season due to cloudy weather and absence of dew in the Deccan and heavy north-east winds in the Karnatak, thus resulting in a reduction in yield to a varying extent in both the Divisions. Thus, in the Deccan, the crop is expected to yield between 70 and 90 per cent. of the normal in the north, i.e. in Khandesh and Nasik, between 65 and 80 per cent. of the normal in the south, i.e. in the districts of Sholapur and Satara and only between 55 and 65 per cent. of the normal in the centre, i.e. in the Ahmednagar and Poona districts. In the Karnatak, the crop is estimated to return about 55 per cent. of the normal in the Bijapur district and 60 per cent. of the normal in the district of Dharwar although in the Belgaum district, it is feared that the yield may be even lower, i.e. only about 45 per cent. of the normal on the whole. The crop has been harvested almost everywhere.

RAPESEED.

The crop is mainly cultivated in some Indian States in the North Gujarat and in Sind. The area under the crop slightly increased in Gujarat but decreased considerably in Sind owing to insufficient sowing rains and unfavourable inundation. In Gujarat, the crop was sown chiefly under irrigation, as the late rains were not generally sufficient for the dry crop and the irrigated crop has done well. In Sind the crop progressed fairly well in the beginning but suffered later on from the frost in February thus resulting in a reduced yield. The net result of the conditions of the season has been that the crop in Gujarat is expected to yield between 65 and 90 per cent. of the normal and between 50 and 80 per cent. of the normal in Sind. The crop has been harvested almost everywhere and its threshing is in progress generally.

OUTTURN

The estimated outturn of the two-oil seeds works out as stated below:—

	Linseed. Tons.
British Districts	12000
Indian States	800
Total	12800

	Rapeseed. Tons.
British Districts	23000
Indian States	3000
Total	26000

The outturn of Linseed is 3.2 per cent. below the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year but 16.6 per cent over the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years. In the case of Rapeseed, the outturn is 30.9 and 4.9 per cent. respectively below the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the ten preceding years.

WHEAT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, have issued the following final memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1930-31:

On an average of the five years ending 1928-29, the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6.9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(2) During the same period (that is, five years ending 1928-29) the ratio of the irrigated wheat area to the total wheat area in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, [illegible] ing valuable immoveable proper- [illegible] cent.

(3) The figures for the year under report, that is, for 1930-31 shown in this forecast relate to the wheat crop sown between September and November 1930.

(Estimates up to 1st May 1931).

AREA

The latest reports show the total area, i.e., irrigated as well as unirrigated, under wheat as shown below:—

	British Districts Acres
Bombay Presidency (Proper).....	1697000
Sind	545000
Total	2242000

	Indian States. Acres
Bombay Presidency (Proper).....	500000
Sind	30000
Total	530000

Grand Total 2772000 acres.

12.3 and 25.3 per cent. respectively over the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

SEASON

At the time of the submission of the last report the crop was either ripe for harvest or being harvested and there is thus nothing to add with regard to the condition of the crop in the Bombay Presidency proper. In Sind, the harvesting of wheat is reported to be practically finished now, both in the "bosi" and the irrigated area in the north, but much damage by birds is reported here while an attack of rust has also been noticed in some places especially in the areas which suffered from floods last year. In the Jamrao Tract, the irrigation facilities this year have not been very satisfactory and a reduction in yield is hence feared. In middle Sind, however, the crop is comparatively better and hence a slightly higher yield is anticipated.

OUTTURN

From the latest information to hand the irrigated crop in Gujarat is expected to yield about sixty per cent. of the normal in the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira while in the Panch Mahals where the conditions have been appreciably better the crop may return about ninety per cent. of the normal. As very little of the wheat is grown under irrigation in the districts of Broach and Surat in South Gujarat it calls for no special remarks. As regards the unirrigated crop in the Gujarat Division, this is expected to be only about half the normal in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts and approximately from two-thirds to three-fourths of the normal in the districts of Broach and Surat although in the Panch Mahals the crop is estimated to yield about eighty per cent. of the normal.

In the Deccan, the irrigated crop is expected to return from eighty to eighty-five per cent. of the normal generally, except in the Poona district where as a result of the rather serious attack of rust the yield may come to only sixty-five p.c. of the normal. The yield of the dry crop in the Division is expected to range from sixty per cent. of the normal in the Ahmednagar and Poona districts, sixty-five to seventy-five per cent of the normal in Khandesh, Sholapur and Satara districts and eighty per cent. of the normal in the district of Nasik.

In the Karnatak, the very small area under irrigated wheat may return about eighty-five per cent. of the normal in the Belgaum district and about sixty-five per cent. of the normal [illegible] the Bijapur district. [illegible] practically no irriga[illegible]re is the Dharwar dist[illegible]d wheat in other hand[illegible]ct. On the wheat mo[illegible] the unirrigated slo[illegible]y grown in the Divi- five per[illegible]ive only about fifty- Belga[illegible]m and Bijapur districts while in the Dhar war district, as a result of the very unfavourable features of the season, the crop may yie[illegible]d a little less than even half th[illegible]e amount normally ob- tained.

In [illegible] Sind, both the irrigated and unirrigated crops are expected to return from fifty-five to sixty-five per cent. of the normal generally except in the Larkana and Karachi districts where the yield may be somewhat higher, viz., from eighty to ninety per cent. of the normal. The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as shown below:—

	British Districts Tons
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	286000
Sind	148000
Total	434000

	Indian States Tons
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	138000
Total	146000

Grand Total 580000 tons.

6.4 and 21.4 per cent respectively over the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Out of the total estimated outturn, about 29.5 per cent. may be credited to the British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western Indian States Agency about 26.6 per cent. to the British Districts and Indian States in the Deccan and about 17.2 per cent. to the British Districts and Indian States in the Karnatak, while the remaining 26.7 per cent belongs to Sind (British Districts and the Indian State of Khairpur, combined).

PRICES

These are ruling appreciably easier than in the previous year everywhere in the Presidency proper and in Sind.

PARSIS AND INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

To The Editor of "The Chrosicle"

Sir.—The question of Indianisation of the Army has been before the country and before the Government for several years now, and Committee after committee has been appointed to formulate a scheme of training Indians to officer the army in India and to hold the King's Commission. We remember the recommendations of the First Indian Sandhurst Committee appointed in 1926, and which, for reasons best known to the Government of India, were not published and were only recently disclosed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Several other committees and sub-Committees have come on the scene and gone, sitting times out of number, to convert the pious hope expressed in many circles and even by the Government itself and give practical shape to the question of training Indians to replace, gradually of course, British Officers. A Committee is again sitting this week and we had glancing headlines in the papers announcing the scheme formulated by H. E. The Commander-in-Chief showing his programme to materially increase the speed (!) of the Indianisation. The snail's pace at which the scheme is to progress is quite in keeping with the policy of the Government. Be this as it may, we all know that the pace of Indianisation will depend entirely upon the number of recruits available for training in the Officers' grade and the supply of cadets from all over India. Knowing India as we do, we believe there should be no difficulty in finding these cadets. The martial tribes of the North, the Sikhs and Gurkhas, Rajputs and Mahrattas should be able to provide the annual quota easily.

The Parsi community has not figured in the Indian Army yet, but as volunteers and in the Indian Defence Force they have taken part in huge numbers. In sports, gymnastics, physical culture, cricket, football, hockey, swimming and other games of endurance Parsi youths have accounted for themselves creditably year after year. A move needs to be seriously made to have a fair number of Parsi youths selected annually for training in the army. Representation should be made in the right quarters rapidly, and if necessray an influential committee should be appointed to approach the Government of India and [illegible] Commander-in-Chief and [illegible] them to agree to take a [illegible] fixed number of Parsi c[illegible]adets every year. To help [illegible] youths who are too poor to bear training expenses and other charges incidental thereto, the Parsi Punchayat should come out to contribute their cost out of the lakhs at their disposal. Individual members of the community who are favourably situated financially may even be appealed too to contribute towards the upkeep of one or two cadets each, or a public fund may be created for the purpose and the community be requested to contribute to it. Considering the progressive views of the community, the response is bound to be favourable and ample fundr should thus become rapidly available for the cause. To give a lead to the question, I have decided to contribute to the upkeep of the Parsi cadets annually, and I do hope other members of the community will follow suit and contribute their quota and make it a live question.—Yours, etc.,

H. M. MEHTA.

Bombay, May 29.

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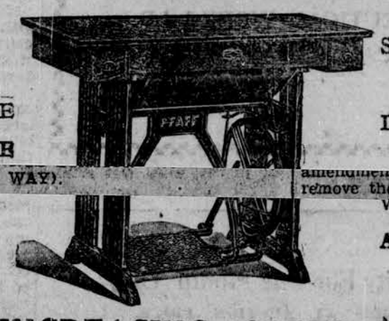

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—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

IN MEMORIAM.

ANIS—In sad memory of my beloved wife Cadi Hakimannessa departed at Noor-Villa, Ramna, Dacca, on 1st June 1929.
"You live with me in memory still,
And will for ever more" by Hubby.

DUTY OF STATES' PEOPLE.

Under the auspices of the Indian States People's Conference there will be a public meeting of States' People at Dabholker Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Monday), at 8-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-45 p.m.—A sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

5 p.m.—Indian Ladies' Hour: Talk on community kitchen by Miss Mai Varerker (in Marathi).

7 p.m.—Light music by V. P. Bhadkamker.

SEARCH AFTER TRUTH.

Under the auspices of the Theosophical Society, Bombay, a lecture will be delivered to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. on "Search After Truth", Mr. F. J. Ginwala. Mr. R. F. Gorvala will preside.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY MEETING

A general meeting of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Presidency Branch) will be held on Monday the 1st June 1931 at Jinnah Hall, near Congress House at 4 p.m. sharp (S.T.) to adopt the constitution, to elect office bearers and the members of the managing council for the year 1931. All the members are requested to attend.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The dates for the Conference have been finally fixed as 9th and 10th of June, Tuesday and Wednesday. The Conference will open on Tuesday, the 9th, at 5-30 p.m. The Conference meets in the Royal Opera House.

The President-elect, Babu Ramanand Chetterjee, will arrive at the Victoria Terminus, on Monday, the 8th June early morning by the Jubbalpore Mail. The Reception Committee will accord to him a befitting welcome at the Station. A guard of honour of five hundred volunteers will give him a salute, and music bands of the National volunteers will greet him on arrival.

The working Committee of the Indian National Congress is meeting in Bombay on the same day as the Conference opens. The National Leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Jawaharlal and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel are expected to attend the Conference.

MR. SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE

To Visit Kerala

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CALICUT, May 29.

It is stated here that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the Bengal leader, is expected to visit Kerala and Madras in the course of a few weeks. Mr. Shaukat Ali is also expected here as he was invited by a few local Muslims.

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KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Two Hours' Delay In Commencing Proceedings

THREAT TO BRITISH GOVT. AND PROTEST AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA

The All-India Khilafat Conference again met on Sunday night at Chhota Kabrastan under the presidentship of Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni.

TWO HOURS' DELAY.

The proceedings began nearly two hours later than the advertised time as on the previous day and commenced with recitations from the Quran. A number of poems in praise of the late Maulana Mohamed Ali were then sung by several poets.

The president then placed before the Conference three resolutions mourning the deaths of Maulana Mohamed Ali, Shah Mohamed Zubair, Maulana Nisar Ahmed of Cawnpore and Fakhir of Allahabad, Mia Hamid Gul Kakakhel, Maharaja Sahib of Mahmudabad and Pandit Motilal Nehru which were unanimously accepted.

The following resolution was also proposed by the President and unanimously accepted.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

This Conference resolves that after the separation of Sindh the Mussalmans of the Bombay Presidency be given representation in the Bombay Legislative Council of at least 25 per cent of the total strength in the Legislature.

THEIR THREAT.

Maulana Abdul Hamid Qadri of Badaun then moved the following resolution.

This Conference considers its duty to inform the British Government that if it does not accept the demands passed at the All-India Muslim Conference held on the 5th and 6th April 1931, at a special session in Delhi under Presidentship of Maulana Shaukat Ali, and supported unanimously throughout India on the 10th May 1931 by means of demonstration meetings and processions, the Muslims will not accept any constitution for India. In particular, it requests the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference not to participate further in its deliberations if they feel there is no hope of the acceptance of the demands.

The proposer observed that Muslims of India were determined to see that their legitimate and just demands were accepted.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Abdul Majeed of Karachi.

NO ONE WILL ACT UP TO IT.

Maulvi Mohiyooddin of Ajmere proposed an amendment that the last portion of the resolution requesting Muslim members of the R. T. Conference should not participate further in the deliberations of the Conference if they feel there is no hope of the acceptance of the Muslim demands should be deleted.

He observed that even if they passed the resolution excepting a few persons no Muslim member to the Round Table Conference would act up to it. He, therefore, wanted that Muslim representatives to the R. T. Conference should be left free to adopt whatever course they thought fit in the circumstances that they would have to face.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

The original resolution was further supported by Maulvi Zoolfqar and Maulana Moinuddin of Ajmere.

Mr. Usman of Calcutta was the next supporter of the resolution. While he addressing the conference Mr. Hafiz Osman of Aligarh raised a point of order that the speaker was not to the point. The president still gave some latitude but as the speech did not seem to come to an end the president asked the speaker whether he wanted to support the resolution or oppose it. Upon this the speaker got offended and resumed his seat.

Several speakers further supported the resolution which was accepted.

BOYCOTT ITALIAN GOODS

The following are some of the resolutions adopted at the Conference:—

This Conference has heard with great pain and anger of the atrocities committed by Italy in Tripoli, and assures our Muslim brethren there of our heartfelt sympathy. This Conference calls upon Mussalmans of India to boycott all articles manufactured by Italy, such as, "Turkish" caps, imitation silk, velvet, shawl, woollens, etc., and requests them to hold meetings of protest all over India on Friday the 26th June.

This Conference requests the Muslims, and in particular our Muslim sisters, that they should use Swadeshi cloth, and foregoing extravagance and show, should use as far as possible the inexpensive clothes made by our Muslim brothers, and further requests the Muslim weavers and merchants to fulfill the requirements of the Muslim public.

This Conference deplores the degraded condition of the Depressed Classes due to the system of untouchability imposed upon them by the caste Hindus and in view of the civic disabilities under which they labour, this Conference emphasises the absolute necessity of recognising the Depressed Classes as a distinct community separate from the caste Hindus at least for political purpose in the future constitution of India.

PROTEST AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA

Inasmuch as the Muslims of Babhara and Russian Turkistan, who number more than 3 crores are being systematically oppressed in various ways by the Russian Government and the Muslims are not being permitted freedom in the exercises of their religion and such duties as are obligatory on them so much so they are prevented from praying and mosques, tombs and Wafs are being used for quartering troops, and are turned into hospitals, all the religious institutions being closed down, and as the Islamic laws relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance, will, etc., have been abrogated and laws directly opposed to them are compulsorily enforced, the properties of Muslims are confiscated and handed over to Russians, this Conference strongly condemns these savage, destructive and unbearable atrocities, and strongly appeals to the Islamic World, and particularly to the Muslim of India to express their sympathy for the oppressed brethren, and join in the protest.

HOISTING OF ISLAMIC FLAG

There will be a flag salutation ceremony to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. at the Azad Maidan. Begum Maulana Mohamed Ali will hoist the Islamic flag and Muslim volunteers of different corps will salute the flag.

FRONTIER COMMITTEE AT ABBOTABAD

Non-Official Witnesses Examined

ABBOTTABAD, May 31.

Having completed the examination of the heads of Departments, the North-West Frontier Subjects Committee resumed on Saturday at Abbottabad the hearing of non-official evidence. Two witnesses examined expressed diametrically opposite views.

Mr. Nurbaksh, Pleader, Dera Ismailkhan, advocated the inclusion in the new Province, in addition to the five settled districts, of three of the political agencies which should be administered on the lines of British India, and should be subject to ordinary provincial taxation. He did not propose that this treatment should be extended to Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies, though he was not without hope that they too might eventually be included in the Province.

TRIBES WILL LIKE IT.

In answer to Mr. Latimer's question, he agreed that the territories of Chitral, Swat and Dar could not be treated on these lines. Mr. Nurbaksh was questioned as to the attitude of tribesmen to his proposal, in reply to which he maintained that they would appreciate the advantages of settled administration.

A COMMUNALIST'S VIEWS.

Rai Sahib Ruchiram, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, of Dera Ismailkhan, on the other hand, expressed the opinion that the activities of the new Provincial Government should be confined strictly to those subjects which it could finance from its own resources. These would be practically nation-building activities and irrigation. He proposed that law and order, land revenue and roads should be made Central subjects and that the Provincial Government should receive no financial subvention from the Central Government. In answer to a question, Rai Sahib Ruchi Ram cade it plain that he was apprehensive of the treatment his community, as a minority community, would receive under the new constitution and, on that account, was anxious to restrict the powers of the Provincial Government.—A. P.

BROADCAST TALKS ON INDIA.

SASTRI'S NEW VENTURE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 31.

Official consent has now been given to four broadcast talks on India. The speakers will be: Messrs. Polak, Yusuf Ali, Srinivasa Sastri and Sir Francis Younghusband. They will be given from London on successive Fridays commencing from June 15.—Reuter.

MARKED DECREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

—:o:—

New Year's Budget Dispenses With Free Education

Mysore Govt. Contemplate Enhancement Of Income Tax

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, May 29.

"The world-wide economic depression has effected a sudden drop in the current year's revenues and the outstandings at the end of the year are expected to be very heavy. It is difficult to forecast the return of normal conditions of trade, but there is every reason to believe that there will be a gradual revival in the prices of agricultural products and that a substantial portion of the arrears of previous years would be realised during the next year.

Thus observes the Financial Secretary to the Government of Mysore in the explanatory memorandum on the Budget Estimates for 1931-32, which will be placed before the members of the Representative Assembly at the ensuing session, which comes on on June 1.

The Budget for 1931-32 anticipates a revenue collection of Rs. 377.46 lakhs and provides for a revenue outlay of Rs. 376.84 lakhs, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 62,000/- As compared with the revised estimates for 1930-31, there will be an increase of receipts to the extent of Rs. 35.26 lakhs and the expenditure grant is lower by Rs. 22.47 lakhs. The revenue heads in which increases are anticipated during the ensuing year are Land Revenue, Forest, Income-tax, Assigned Tract Revenue, Mining revenue, Education, Railways, Krishnarajasagara Works and Industrial works. Per contra, decreases are noticeable under Excise, Stamps and Interest.

ENHANCEMENT OF INCOME-TAX.

The anticipated increase under Income-tax is to be accounted for by the fact that the Government contemplate undertaking legislation at the ensuing session of the Representative Assembly, for the enhancement of the income-tax rates.

Another salient feature in the new year's budget is that Middle School education which is now being imparted free, will not be so hereafter. With a view to meet the growing expenditure on Education, Government think that it is necessary to levy fees from students receiving Education in English Middle Schools.

DECREASE IN EXCISE REVENUE.

There has been a marked decrease in the consumption of liquor during the current year. And in the sales recently held of excise privileges for vending toddy and arrack during the year 1931-32 the bids realised have been very low as compared with last year's figures. In view of these considerations and of the reduced purchasing power generally of those who resort to drink, decrease of Rs. 5.25 lakhs is anticipated under Excise during the coming year.

Turning now to expenditure, the total expenditure programme for 1931-32 is framed for an outlay of Rs. 376.84 lakhs as against 390.31 lakhs in the revised estimates for 1930-31. In preparing the programme, says the Financial Secretary, all possible economies have been taken into account and necessary further action will be taken after the investigation by the Retrenchment committee appointed in March last, is completed and its report is dealt with by the Government. Substantial reductions have been effected in almost all the departments except those coming under the group "Protection". Under Land Revenue, a saving of about a lakh of rupees has been effected as the result of reduction in subordinate revenue establishment and also of economy under travelling allowance, contingencies and special charges. Owing to slump in timber trade, the operations of the Forest Department are expected to be materially curtailed during the next year.

SCHEME SUSPENDED.

The schme of the Economic conference is proposed to be suspended during the next year and no provision has been made for Economic development.

Under Education, the total grant is fixed at Rs. 50.94 lakhs against Rs. 54.42 lakhs spent in the last account year. The university will be given a grant of Rs. 10.28 lakhs.

Large cuts have been effected under grants for Public improvements. A sum of Rs. 4.08 lakhs has been provided under this head as against Rs. 7.24 accounted for in 1929-30 and Rs. 6.43 in the revised estimates for 1930-31.

The Public loan liabilities of the State are estimated to stand at Rs. 737-38 lakhs at the end of 1931-32.

DACCA MUSLIMS FAVOUR JOINT ELECTORATES.

It Will End Communal Squabbles

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGAMME OF NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY

The Nationalist Muslim Party recently formed in Dacca has issued a leaflet explaining the advantages and disadvantages of separate and joint electorates respectively. In the course of this leaflet they have declared that with separate electorate the Mahomedans would continue to be illiterate cowardly and poor, and communal disturbances would be fostered by the same. The Mahomedan zemindars would dominate the Mahomedan masses who would be denied their legitimate rights and privileges. During the last 21 years there has been separate electorate for Mahomedans who have not benefited either educationally or economically.

NO SCRAMBLE FOR LOAVES FISHES.

Referring to joint electorates the leaflet states that joint electorate would lead to friendship between Hindus and Muhammedans and there will be no scramble for loaves and fishes specially over the appointments of Ministers, etc. Under joint electorate Hindus and Mahomedans will have to care for one another and it is desirable in these circumstances that the Mahomedans should ask for joint electorates.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

In the same pamphlet the Nationalis Muslim Association sates a dtailed programme of work which they intend to undertake in near future. They propose to (13 establish free school and charitable dispensaries in villages (2) open libraries and reading rooms in mosque, (3) form co-operative societies for the revival of dead or lost industries (4) to stop horse races and the use of wine and other intoxicating drugs (5) to abolish various social abuses and to reclaim and recover lost Waqf estates and (6) to develop a political sense in the Muslim masses.

MR FAZLUL HAQUE AT DACCA

Conditions For Joint Electorates

DACCA, May 27.

The members of the Nationalist Moslem Association met Mr. Fazul Haque, who is staying here for a few days on his way back from Noakhali to Calcutta in a conference to discuss with him the issues of separate and joint electorates at some length and also to reach greater points of agreement between them. Mr. Fazul Haque it is reported, said that most of the Mahomedans who wanted separate electorates were not politically minded. He was personally in favour of joint-electorate but on some conditions precedent. He favoured adult suffrage but he does not want special constituencies like the land-holders. He also entertained favourably the proposal of giving joint electorate a trial for three elections and further countenanced the proposal of the Nationalist Moslem Association to hold a representative conference of the intelligentsia of the Mahomedan community in Bengal to consider the question of joint electorate and the conditions precedent thereto.

RECIPROCAL PROTECTION.

Continuing he advocated the idea of reciprocal protection of both communities. The fact of minorities in several provinces and the Mahomedan minority in West Bengal was a matter of great concern for him. He complained that the Indian National Congress was not really coming forward with a definite scheme of reconciling the Mahomedans who were divided on this question. The real question was now for him to approach the Congress for a consideration of the conditions that would make joint electorate effective and at the same time make the minorities safe. He also supported the proposal of the Nationalist Muslim Association to reserve the minimum for particular communities leaving open the maximum to be contested in joint electorates. Yesterday this scheme was considered in great detail and Mr. Fazul Haque assured that he would further attempt to consider the pros and cons of this proposal, namely "Let the minimum be reserved and the maximum be fought.

U. P. Council Session Postponed

—:o:—

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS AT THE BOTTOM

NAINI TAL, May 31.

It is understood that the forthcoming session of the U. P. Legislative Council which was due to commence at Naini Tal on 22nd June may not come off and that no regular session is likely to be held till some time in July.

Financial considerations are said to be at the bottom of this move which is calculated to result in the saving of about Rs. 40,000. Certain committees such as Education and other Committees, will however, sit at Naini Tal to deal with urgent work.

It is not known for the present when the Council will actually meet if postponement occurs. No authoritative statement, however is available.—A. P.

TO INTENSIFY PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Separate Congress Committee Formed At Bangalore.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 29.

Picketing of foreign cloth on an intensive scalt has been started in Bangalore city and yesterday a batch of 40 ladies were busy keeping vigilance in Dodpet, the principal cloth centre.

With a view to carry out this programme to a successful end, a seperate Congress Committee called the Bangalore City Congress Committee has been formed apart from the Bangalore District Congress Committee.

Headed by their president, Mr. B. S. Ramaswami Iyengar, the members of the City Committee went in a procession round the city, the volunteers carrying placards, appealing to people to boycott foreign colth.

FAMINE RELIEF WORK OF RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

Swami Sadhanand, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, writes:—

Bengal is again in the grip of a famine. From different quarters come the piteous wails of starving men, women and children. The Gaibhanda Sub-division of the Rangpur District in particular has fallen a victim to it. Harrowing tales of death, suicide and the sale of children from the effects of starvation in this area have already filled the newspaper columns. On the receipt of an appeal from the local relief Committee we sent a worker to Gaibhanda for inspection, who has come back with report of the acute distress in the Phulchari Thana. In the six villages he visited he saw with his own eyes people living on unripe jack fruit, boiled arum leaves and other such sorry substitutes for food. Many families were on the verge of starvation, hardly securing a meal in two days. Unless immediate relief is given to them, they will die in hundreds of diseases consequent on the eating of things that are not fit for human consumption.

NEARLY A LAKH AFFECTED.

All the villages in the Phulchari Thana bordering on the Brahmaputra, comprising an area of 125 square miles with a population of about 90,000 are affected. This widespread famine is due to the destruction by flood of the last years autumn rice crop followed by the failure of winter crop owing to the scarcity of rain.

We have sent three workers to open relief work in this area. Reports of the work will be published in due course. The vastness of the affected area will entail a heavy expenditure. We are beginning the work with the small balance of the Provident Relief Fund, depending on the generous public to support us in this humanitarian task. Contributions however small, either in cash or kind, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by: 1. The President, Ramakrishna Math, P. O. Belurmath, Dt. Howrah, Bengal: 2. The President, Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21.

POONA DAY BY DAY

Bapat Convert To Satyagraha.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 29.

Mr. Bapat who returned by motor car from Mulshipetha, on Wednesday evening was given a public reception at the Shanwarwada. Sjt. Dev presided. About 5,000 people were present.

Mr. Bapat first described his jail experience. He was of the opinion that picketing and Satyagraha were the only weapons in their hands to win their freedom and he wanted Indians to come forward to give their lives if needed. "I am a convert to the creed of Satyagraha and my future plans will be in that direction only."

"I am a worker, not a speaker and I hope Mr. Gadgil will put forth my idea in a better form. Let us not gain a few rights and then sit with folded hands." He had no faith in R. T. C. He then put forth his scheme to end communal quarrel.

IMMERSION DAY.

Last night the big Taboots of the Cantonment were taken out in a procession. The streets were thronged with people of all communities. Main street appeared like a sea of human beings. To-day being the Ashure day or the immersion day, the roads through which the Tazias are taken were thickly crowded.

NO PERMIT FOR CONFERENCE AT INDORE

Suffering Peasants Request For Takavi

(From A Correspondent).

INDORE, May 30.

A deputation on behalf of Madhya Bharat Praja Mandal waited upon the Prime Minister recently, and expressed their desire to hold the first session of Central Indian States Conference at Indore. Messrs. Dravid and Bhalerao pointed out that the object of the Conference were generally to discuss the relations of the Indian States and their subjects with British India in the proposed new constitution and the constitutional reforms essential in the administration of Indian States.

NO PRECEDENT

The Prime Minister did not permit for the following reasons:—(a) That there was no precedent wherein a Conference of the subjects of several States was held in any of the States; (b) that he did not deem it right that Indore should be made a centre of agitation against the administration of other States; (c) that the Cabinet could not make a new precedent or make a new departure of policy while His Highness was in Europe.

However, the Prime Minister was kind enough the advise the Deputation to hold the Conference at Khandwa. But the Conveners of the Conference have decided to hold the Conference in the Indore Residency. The provisional secretary Mr. R. P. Parsai has been authorised to make the necessary arrangements regarding the site and other requirements with the consent of the A. G. G. in Central India.

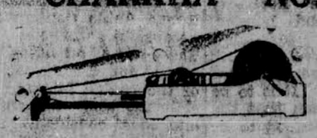
TAKAVI

Some peasants of the Indore State held a meeting at Bijalpur and requested the Indore Durbar to advance sufficient Takavi, and to remit the Land Revenue by 50 per cent., as their sufferings have very much increased due to continuous bad seasons and cheapness of grain. The peasants expect that the Indore Durbar will not lag behind in following the example of other British Indian Povinces and States like Datia and Mhaier.

DELEGATES ELECTED

Messrs. Dravid, S. M. Agarkar, Bhai Kotwal, R. P. Parsai, Pustake, and Anandilal have been elected delegates to the All-India States Conference to be held at Bombay on June 6 and 7.

JIVAN CHARKHA NO. "6"



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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1931.

THE WORK AHEAD.

—:o:—

At long last we have an authoritative and definite statement about the resumption of the Round Table Conference. The official communique issued from Simla on Friday states that His Majesty's Government has decided to invite the Federal Structure Committee to reassemble in London not later than September 5 for resumption of work at the earliest practicable date thereafter. The earlier proposal to convene the Committee on June 29 and to continue the Conference work uninterrupted in August even during the Parliamentary vacation has been altered we are told, as being "seriously inconvenient to several members of the Committee both in India and in England." It is little use now discussing if it were not possible to convene the Committee early in August. It is something, however, that to make the best of the still long interval till September it is proposed to press on with certain necessary work both in India and London. The public would like to know more about that necessary work from time to time and what has been achieved so far. It is to be hoped in this connection that the Princes who are understood to be giving their serious thought to the question of Federation will be in a position before the convening of the Federal Structure Committee to come to an agreement among themselves regarding the details of Federation. Some of those details will presumably form the conditions on which the Princes wish to join the Federation. The sooner these conditions are settled, the better for all concerned.

It is said that the Tories and other reactionaries in Britain do not like the proposal to resume the work of the Conference even as late as in September. They wished that the Conference should not be held at all unless and until Mahatma Gandhi accepted the safeguards they swore by. But they seem to have realised soon enough what sort of person they had to reckon with. Far from being dictated to in the matter of safeguards, Gandhiji is likely not only to insist, as Mr. V. J. Patel said at a public meeting in London, that India should have the last word regarding safeguards but he would also insist on India having the last say on every question under discussion at the Conference. The next hope of the British reactionaries was that Gandhiji would literally refuse to leave India till the whole communal question was solved. But Gandhiji's readiness to proceed to London even in the absence of a previous settlement here and to continue the negotiations there must have come upon them as an unpleasant surprise. They will now have to accept the inevitable with the best possible grace. In any case it will no longer be possible for them to hold up the other work of the Conference on the plea that the communal question is not solved. The official communique rightly remarks that if a communal settlement will have been reached in India by 5th September, the work of the Federal Structure Committee will be greatly facilitated and that, if not, it will be a matter for consideration whether the Minorities Committee should resume its work about the same time. We earnestly hope that the forthcoming conference at Bhopal will go a long way in solving the communal question as a whole. Muslims will do well to realise that unity among them though a highly desirable thing is but a part of the bigger task of evolving national unity, to which it behoves them to subordinate their sectional claims. Indeed every community which at all wishes to urge its special claims should advance only such as are conducive to or, at any rate, are not prejudicial to national unity. It is incumbent on the minority communities to realise that the measure of good-will of the majority which they secure and their own contribution to the triumph of the nation will be the guarantees of their special interests.

A WORD TO LIBERAL FRIENDS

—:o:—

If our Liberal friends choose to depend upon an imported political lampoonist to do the dirty work of vilifying Congress leaders, Congress activity and of attributing dishonest motives to Mahatma Gandhi, it is their own concern. No self-respecting Indian will do it and they have to utilise an alien agency. But when their spokesman, "Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail", in feverish haste to vindicate Sriyut Setalvad's action in churlishly abusing Gandhiji in a manifesto from Simla, suggests that the Congress has now seen the error of its ways and fallen back on the Conference method, and has come "to the same conclusion as the Liberals did after the Delhi manifesto" that the Conference method "is likely to be productive of good results" he is only grossly misleading the public and misrepresenting Congress policy. The Congress is poignantly aware that "good results" can be produced only when Britain realises that the sanction behind the Congress demand is irresistible and that it cannot be met by mere coercion.

It is hardly necessary to recall that Mahatma Gandhi—and "Gandhiji is the Congress"—has always been willing to follow the path of conciliation and argument. "On bended knees" he sought conciliation and implored for the consideration of India's manifold grievances. The offer was peremptorily rejected by Lord Irwin. It was after the exhibition of a whole nation's ability to fight a non-violent battle that Lord Irwin realised the necessity of adopting the "Conference method" with the unique personality he had jailed, the personality who, in "Scrutator's" eyes is only an "old gentleman" who writes "naive paragraphs" in "Young India". If Gandhiji has agreed to Congress participation in the resumed discussion of the Round Table Conference, it is because the Congress goes to that Table not as an humble supplicant asking for crumbs, as is the way of the Indian Liberal, but as a claimant who demands respect and equal consideration from the "party in possession". It is ridiculous for the British advocate in Bakehouse Lane of the Indian Liberals' views to contend that the "present change has been mainly brought about by the work of the Liberals". The "present change" is brought out by those who followed the Mahatma and suffered imprisonment, and particularly by the daughters of India whose whole-hearted participation in the national struggle was the wonder of the world and a source of considerable annoyance to the "tin-gods" who had in their colossal ignorance hoped to crush the movement. And let us add that "no honest Congressman" will ever refuse to believe that Indian Liberals "cannot sometime render services to India". The "services" they have rendered stand so prominently before Indian Youth that amongst the generation which will sway India's political destinies, we doubt whether there will any Liberals at all of the type of Sriyut Setalvad. The Liberal policy of weak-kneed protest, of vacillation, of contempt for the views of their own kith and kin whose only fault is that they are young and animated with the passionate desire to offer suffering for their ideals has been carefully watched by our young men and maids and they have with disgust turned away from this kind of Liberal "service."

BRITAIN AND INDIA

—:o:—

Speaking on India in the House of Commons in mail week Mr. Churchill said: "The boycott problem would present no difficulties to any Frenchman, Dutchman, German, Italian or American. We are in our fatuity the laughing stock of the world". Whether they are in their fatuity "the laughing stock of the world" inspite of, or really because of Mr. Winston Churchill, there can be no doubt that he and his friends are doing their best to "redeem" India. The Beaver-Mere Press, assisted ably by correspondents like Sir Perceval Phillips, who regard truth as rather a vulgar virtue, has been carrying on energetic propaganda to save Britain from the world's —laughter. How unscrupulously these Jingos have been suppressing facts and disseminating falsehood about India is common knowledge. It is known to the whole world. And yet Mr. Coatman, the ex-Dope Distributor of Delhi and Simla has the temerity to write to the "Times" accusing Indian papers of misrepresentation! He demands that the Government refuse Telegraph and Postal facilities not to those gentlemen who invent frauds but to Indian papers because by declaring the truth about the national movement and about Government reactions to it the Indian Press has been guilty of lying and false propaganda. Mr. Coatman's abhorrance of lies and false propaganda is evident from the following passage in connection with his suggestion of counter-propaganda by Government:—"A supreme example of what might be done is afforded by the action of Sir Basil Blackett, who won acceptance in the Legislature for important currency legislation because he went into the country and explained and justified his policy in public speeches and got a wide measure of support". Thi bundle of lies and misrepresentation is—truth! The change in ratio was secured in the Assembly by the narrow margin of two votes and Mr. Coatman knows how this majority was secured.

But let us turn with all the more pleasure from this disgusting hpocrisy to an admission of facts regarding India—a significant admission because it emanates from one of the most exalted quarters. Presiding at the Church Missionary Society the Archbishop of Canterbury confessed that

"We used to think that the National movement in India was followed by a few rather wild reckless members of a self-constituted Indian Congress. W now knew that the movement was passing through every region and class in India, even to villages which had hitherto been stagnant and isolated. A movement had grown up which, if it went wrong would plunge India into disaster, but which if it went right, might lead India to a new and wonderful stage in its history. Every one now recognised it was wrong to denounce and suspect, and still more wrong to attempt to suppress the great movement"

The eminent British divine's admission will be gall and wormwood to the Tory scribes and their cousins in India. His Grace, it will be noticed, speaks of dangers. But under Gandhiji's leadership the national movement cannot go wrong. If India is plunged into "disaster" it will not be the fault of the movement. His Grace, of course, has his doubts. But may we hope that the very pressure of India's determination to win her inherent right to Freedom that had helped the Primate to appreciate the reality about the national movement will enable him to remove his doubts and to realise Britain's duty?

A RANGOON RUMOUR

According to the Rangoon correspondent of the "Times of India", it is generally rumoured that Sir Charles Innes will soon proceed on leave preparatory to retirement and that Sir James Crerar will take his place. Sir Charles' retirement will be heartily welcomed. The sooner Burmans are spared the unhappy friendship of their present Governor the better for them. But the relief will mean nothing if Sir James Crerar is to be dumped upon them. Apart from being obviousiy a separatist of the Innes school, his record as Home Member is nothing to be proud of His actions have always appealed to public indignation instead of public approval. He has been a studendous faliure. And as is usual with the Bureaucracy—new spirit or or no new spirit—Sir James Crerar, is, if the Rangoon rumour be true, to be promoted for that reason. Burmans have to be punished for Sir James' failure. They must suffer lest harm come to Prestige.

Trifles.

—:o:—

Fire broke out in Viceregal Lodge due to the carelessness of a workman who threw a lighted cigarette. According to the authorised version of the Cawnpore correspondent of the "Times of India," a Hindu cartman assaulted by Muslims went home, applied methylated spirit to his foot and caught fire while lighting a "bidi!" Every day and in every way we are becoming more and more cambustible.

* * * * *

The Government of India have introduced a new system of special greetings telegrams at reduced rates to recipients of birth-day honours. It looks like a campaign of "send more messages". It pays the Exchequer and advertises loyalty.

* * * * *

Moreover this is a sound proposition from the business point of view. Trade depression has told heavily on the Telegraph Department which has reached its nadir as far as earning capacity is concerned. But I have one humble suggestion to make, in case the Government want to take full advantage of the new system. Along with reduced charges, they should add considerably to the Honour's list, to stimulate more congratulatory telegrams.

* * * * *

In this connection I am reminded of the epidemic of congratulatory telegrams which has lately broken out in the Punjab. Last week the Government of that province announced remissions in water rates and land revenue and it is reported that there is terrible congestion on the wires due to columns of thanksgiving messages to the Governor. What the Local Government lost in remission might have been partly made good by the Central Exchequer.

* * * * *

I think that Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency can legitimately claim for his province a portion of the revenue contributed by the Punjab Loyalists. This is of course a ticklish problem, but when proposals of Federal Finance come up for discussion, representatives of Provinces should see to it that there are adequat and proper financial safeguards!

* * * * *

I congratulate Sir Chimanlal Setalvad for his Shylockian clutch of Mahatmaji and his attempt to force him to keep up to his bond. But I am afraid that his research for Congress breaches of Agreement is fruitless.

* * * * *

Apropos of the controversy between the Corporation and the Government regarding the title of "Lord Mayor" the "Times of India" says "titles have first to be deserved and before Bombay can make good her claim to the distinction or a Lord Mayor, she should convince the general public that the Corporation includes in its active membership the best representatives of the city." Evidently Bori Bunder has forgotten its dear Progressives!

FATHER ELWIN'S POONA SPEECH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I venture to make a correction in your report of the speech I gave last week at the Poona Vasant Vyakhyan Mala? I did not say that I had found in the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi the strongest influence in my life. What I actually said was that I had found in his teachings the strongest influence outside the New Testament.

It is necessary for me to emphasise this because it is sometimes supposed that my devotion to Gandhiji and his cause is inconsistent with my profession as a Christian priest. I cannot feel this to be so. I believe in my own religion with all my heart and with all my mind. But that does not prevent me admiring great "non-Christians." My love for Gandhiji is no rival to my love for Christ, it is its ally; it has deepened it, for it has made me understand Christ better.—Yours, etc.,

VERRIER ELWIN.

Swaraj Ashram,
Bardoli, May 29.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN TANNING INDUSTRY

NECESSITY OF HIGH EXPORT DUTIES.

(BY M. P. GANDHI).

Of late, a persistent propaganda is being carried on by the organizations of raw skins and hides' shippers in Calcutta, Amritsar and other places, opposing vehemently the suggestion made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Southern India Skins and Hides Merchants' Association for an increase in the export duty on raw hides to 20 per cent. and on raw skins to 25 per cent. in order to counteract the adverse effects of the recently increased American tariff against Indian tanned goods and to enable the Indian Tanning Industry to tide over this period of crisis. Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member in the Government of India, observed in the last session of the Assembly, that the position of the Indian tanning industry deserved early investigation due partly to the general trade depression and partly to the action of the U S. A. It is reasonable to suppose on the strength of Sir George's observation in the Assembly and the prominence that was given to this question at the last meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce that some kind of state action will be taken in regard to the tanning industry. The interval is therefore being used by the opponents of the exports duty to carry on a vigorous propaganda in which the foreign interests receive as ever the ready support of the Anglo-Indian Press. And there is every danger of the true national interests being overlooked if the propaganda is not counteracted adequately and in time.

CLOAK FOR SELFISHNESS.

Let me first examine what is generally regarded as the chief argument against the export duty. It is urged that it "will have disastrous effects on th primary producers of the raw material when trade is slack. In the case of the hide industry this takes the form of a complete strangulation of the source of income of many thousands of the lowest classes of Mahommedan village dwellers." This is by no means the first instance of foreign merchants taking the name of a section of the indigenous population as a cloak for their own selfish pleas. But it is nevertheless incumbent on us to examine the argument carefully. We may for the present leave out of account the period of slack trade in which, according to the shippers' organisations, the export duty will have the effect of closing the doors of the foreign markets to India's hides and the producers thereof will be forced to sell their goods to a restricted body of consumers. For it is contended that even in normal times the export duty is paid in full by the primary producer of raw stock in India, and that his economic interests conflict with those of the tanner and the consumer. It is doubtless true that if the effect of the export duty is to depress the price which the primary producer can obtain for his produce, he must suffer the loss to the full extent.

INDIA'S UNIQUE POSITION

But even apart from the validity of the view of the Indian tanners that for various reasons which have been analysed and explained in detail in the Hides Cess Enquiry Committee Report (para 22) Indian hides and skins enjoy a semi-monopolistic position in the world's market, is it right to assume that in India the producer is always distinct from the consumer? We know it well that, apart from the tanneries organised on a capitalistic basis, the primary producer is generally also a tanner, that is, an immediate consumer of the raw produce (para 23). In many cases the primary producer is also the final consumer who requires leather for many agricultural and personal needs.

As a consumer-both immediate and sometimes also the ultimate—he reaps the full benefit of the depressed price, which the export duty is alleged to bring about. Owing to the peculiar organisation of social life in India, the benefit of such a drop in the price often reaches down to the primary proudcer even when he is in no sense a consumer. I may only add that the case for this export duty substantially differs from the case of export duty on primary produce which is not largely consumed by the primary producer or members of his family or the community or other social group of which he is a member.

UNWARRANTED ASSUMPTION.

It has also been urged by the exporting interests that no part of the benefits which the Indian tanner will derive from the export duty will be passed on to the primary producer. This opinion also involves an assumption which, on closer examination, proves to be unwarranted. It is no doubt true that in so far as the duty depresses the price at which the tanner can buy his raw stock, he is in the first instance benefited. But any excessive profits in the Indian tanning industry must by the most ordinary laws of economics bring new competitive units into the industry. Even in the present conditions, everyone acquainted with the tanning industry in India knows that there is competition not only between tanners and exporters but also among tanners themselves. It not only exists but is very acute indeed. No rings and combines for the control of raw stock prices have ever been even suspected in the case of tanners, though their existence in the raw export trade has been frequently alleged; rings and combines are even more unlikely when the trade itself is so flourishing as to attract new producers. The conclusion is therefore irresistible that the benefit which the duty may in the first instance appear to give to the tanner, must sooner or later be partaken by the primary producer also. These two considerations reinforced by the usual arguments adduced in support of the duty show that even if the validity of the theoretical view about the unsoundness of export duties on raw materials be accepted, it has little application—perhaps none—to the export tax on Indian raw hides and skins.

BENEFIT TO GENERAL REVENUES.

The benefit of a high export duty to the general revenues of the country when there is an unprecedented crisis in the Government's financial position, need hardly be emphasised. It is a great pity that the Government have not utilised the suggestion that they should seize this opportunity of deriving additional revenues by raising the export duty. Had they done so, it would have enabled them to avoid some objectionable forms of taxation or in the alternative to afford relief to the tax payer in forms which have been recognised and accepted by the Government as both legitimate and due.

WHY THE DIFFERENTIAL RATE.

I may now examine here why a differential rate has been proposed in the levy of the export duty on hides and skins. Of late it has been gradually held that as India produces nearly one-third of the world's supply of goat skins (90 per cent. of which is exported) and as Indian goat skins are pre-eminently suited for certain classes of leathers she is more or less in a position to dictate the price. On the other hand, her producton of hides was believed to be about 12 million, i.e., only about 12 to 15 per cent. of the world's supply, and it was held that she was not in an equally strong position to dictate her price for her hides and skins. The Hides Cess Enquiry Committee have shown, however, that India's production of hides used to be materially under-estimated. (Vide paragraph 14). They have worked out on various alternative lines, estimates of her production of hides and skins. Their estimate of 25 million is reasonably conservative. This production amounts to between 33 and 25 per cent of the world's supply. India's position in the world's market for hides and skins is thus proved to be both quantitatively and qualitatively not materially different from that in the case of goat-skins. There is, therefore, little reason for not pitching the export duty on raw hides at 25 per cent. especially when an influential body of experts hold that owing to the large surplus which is available for export and owing to the fact of India's predominance in the world's market for light-weight hides and kips, she can, within limits, dictate her price for her produce. But we need not anticipate Government's examination of that Committee's Report and for the present we may accept the orthodox view. This explains why the tanning interests suggest a lower duty in case of hides than in the case of skins.

GOVERNMENT'S INDIFFERENCE.

The Indian tanning industry is a promising industry. The value to India of this industry taken as a whole, is about 40 to 50 crores. It provides employ-

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Beginning To Understand.

Gandhiji's firm attitude with regard to the Bardoli peasants seems to have had a good effect on the local authorities. It is now urged os behalf of the latter that not many notices were served on the peasants demanding full payment of revenue and that the notices were not necessarily expected to be followed by coercive measures. It is also gratifying to learn that the District Collector is arranging several interviews with village leaders and has already seen Mahatmaji himself. One interesting feature of the present situation in Bardoli and in several other rural tracts is that the villagers are now displaying a spirit of self-assertion and self-respect which the ignorant officialdom mistakes for truculency and disaffection. The people also insist that public servants must behave courteously with them as servants of the public and not as their masters.

What About "Home"?

Dissensions among Congressmen in Bengal have been welcomed by some Anglo-Indian journals with spiteful glee. They have tried to overwhelm the Congress with sarcasm, one intrepid scribe going to the length of imagining that "this means the advent of Tammany Hall elections held under the inauspicious shadow of 'lathials' if not gunmen." We appreciate Anglo-Indian desire to ridicule differences among Congressmen for the purpose of injuring the Congress. It is but natural. But what about the "Mother Country"? Advices from "Home" published in their columns are, more often than not, instalments of an endless serial relating to domestic tragedies. There are stories of how Baldwin is harrassed by Churchill and Beavermere, how dear Simon has revolted against the Wily Welsh Wizard and how MacDonald, Maxton and Mosley have between them produced anarchy and chaos in the Labour Party. All this, of course, does not cause acrid comment in the country which flatters itself it has a genius for democratic government. But if Tammany Hall does start on a pleasure trip, the first port of call will be Southampton.

"Retrenchment".

Profoundly sympathetic gentlemen have assembled at Simla ostensibly to relieve the poverty stricken Indian through retrenchment in public expenditure. They have been waxing spiritedly tearful over the crisis that poor India is passing through. They have not stinted breath in emphasising the necessity of meeting that crisis. All this is admirable as it is platitudinous. But translation of professions into something really substantial is a different matter. Past experience leads one to doubt if the mountain will produce anything better than the proverbial mouse. For it may well be that earnest discussions may realise such magnificent results as economising, if at all, at the expense of the poor. What is certain is that the examples of free countries will be ignored. Drastic cuts have been effected in high salaries by many countries. But in the case of India the very suggestion, although backed by a whole nation, will be summarily ruled out as monstrous,—that is to say if such a suggestion could possibly be pressed upon the attention of the Retrenchers. And yet the most monstrous thing in India is the scale of salaries paid to the "Security Services" and to our Excellent Rulers.

Moderation And Sobriety.

Mr. N. C. Keikar's presidential speech at the Miraj State Subjects Conference was marked by that sense of moderation and sobriety for which he is well-known. The first and foremost advice he would give to the subjects of Indian states was that they should refrain from "bringing out in their States cheap editions of political movements in British territory." The reason for such self-restraint was as remarkable. In the Indian personnel of their rulers the State subjects had already got an "eight annas share in self-Government" and had only to get the balance of eight annas. Mr. Kelkar also exhorted the States people not to indulge in criticism of British Government, as if the people of the States had nothing to do with British India or the British Government. He strongly criticised the conduct of those who "pulled the wires from outside" and egged on State subjects to proceed in an irresponsible manner with their political agitation to extremes, "heeding not how they fouled their own nest, how they recklessly tarnished the name and face of their rulers and caused endless trouble which led nowhere." This is a lead which, we are sure, the Princes will thoroughly appreciate, though such of the States peoples as may accept it will do so with many reservations.

SECOND INDO-EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

—:o:—

MEETING GROUND FOR EASTERN AND WESTERN YOUTHS.

GENEVA, May 14.
(From Our Correspondent).

The Second Indo-European Con- (Switzerland), was held from April 19th to 24th April, 1931, under the auspices of the International Student Service, and World's Student Christian Federation, Dr. S. K. Datta of the Indian Section of Y.M.C.A. presiding. It may be recalled that two years ago at Dresden some European and Indian students met each other for the first time in Conference to discuss common affairs and problems that demand not only attention but solution. The idea underlying such gatherings has rightly been mutual understanding between young intellectuals of the East and West who evidently seem to be profoundly dissatisfied with things as they are. The Conference opened with a reception offered by the Education Department of the Government of Fribourg on Sunday, April 19th at 8-15 p.m. Practically, the whole week was devoted to frank, full and cordial discussions of important subjects like 'the crisis of civilization,' 'what kind of community do we really want to live in?' 'the task before students' etc. Dr. Datta gave very interesting talks on 'The Crisis of Civilization" and "India." Indian and European students came nearer to each other which gave them the much-needed opportunity of knowing each other at close quarters. One salutary fact seems to emerge from such gatherings and that is that Indian students begin to realise the importance of paying greater attention to European centres of learning rather than restricting themselves only to English Universities. On Wednesday, the 22nd an excursion was arranged to Gruiyere where the party was entertained to tea and in the evening a concert was offered by the Groupe Choral Fribourgeois It was decided to start an Indian Students' Association for Europe, and sometime in summer a preliminary meeting will be held to further consider the matter.

MEANS TO PREVENT WAR.

The League Committee, appointed to prepare the text of a general "convention" for strengthening the means of preventing war, is in session this week. The important question discussed was: whether the convention should apply to a threat of war only or to actual war as well. The general opinion seemed to favour the proposition that the convention should be confined to threats of war. The following draft was submitted which is still being discussed:—(1) "The Council to have the right to prescribe the withdrawal of troops; (2) the line of retreat to be fixed in agreement with the parties; (3) the parties to undertake to cooperate with the Council at its first meeting; (4) if agreement is not reached the Council to have the right to prescribe, with the assent of the parties concerned, a line of retreat, subject to the condition that it does not entail abandoning the point which is essential for the security of that party."

LEAGUE'S HEAVY PROGRAMME.

From to-morrow the League will be full of activities which promise to be both interesting and exciting. The European Federation Committee is meeting prior to the session of the Council which commences on Monday, the 18th inst. The British, Italian and the Austrian Foreign Ministers have already arrived; and it is understood that Mr. Henderson is having informal discussions with them on important questions before the Council. Undoubtedly, the Austro-German Customs Union will be one of the most important questions under discussion during the next week. The question of Minorities in Poland will also be further discussed. And, it may be said that both of these questions apart from other important questions on the agenda will in no circumstances, prove easily soluble.

EUROPEAN VIEW OF AMERICA.

A very interesting lecture was given on the 28th April by Prof. J. Viner of Chicago University at present Visiting Professor at the Postgraduate Institute of International Studies, under the auspices of the Anglo-Genevese Society on the above subject. He said that the average European criticism of America was that the Americans were dollar-worshippers and showed lack of finer feelings, of arts, etc.; there was much corruption in their politics; standardisation had gone too far, etc. While appreciating that there was some truth in the criticism, he pointed out that a considerable portion of the criticism was generally found to be exaggerated and at times malignant. Critics of standardisation, he observed, forgot to take into account an increased measure of social and material prosperity and the standard of living enjoyed by American Labour was largely due to this 'very standardisation and its advantages.' As regards other problems, the truth was that America has been receiving large number of immigrants from Europe; and it would be unfair to lay all the fault of acts of commissions and omissions found in America at present entirely at the doors of Americans.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT

Manchester Urges Suppression

Manchester, May 11.—The following is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. T. D. Barlow, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, on May 8, to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India:—

"The Executive Committee of the India Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, desire me to draw your attention to the undermentioned reply given by you in the House of Commons, on the 4th instant, in connection with the boycott of British textiles in India:

"'I have every reason to believe that, speaking generally, the agreement is being implemented, and it can be stated with certainty that discrimination against British goods, as such, has been, in the main, withdrawn.'

"They wish to place on record that, in the experience of Manchester traders, there have, so far, been no clear unmistakable signs of any change in the application and effect of the boycott and picketing.

"They earnestly urge on the Government that, without further delay, the boycott and picketing be declared unlawful and be suppressed, so that all who desire to purchase British goods may be free to do so without let or hindrance."—"Financial News."

WHY PAY MORE TAX?

WHEN YOUR DIFFICULTIES ARE SOLVED WITHOUT ANY BOTHERATION.

Intricacies in Income Tax requires immediate attention. It affects Public and Private Companies, Firms, Hindu Undivided Families, Trustees, Beneficiaries, Individuals, Businessmen and Property Holders alike. Ordinarystaff, however competent, is not expected to solve the same. Donot, therefore, hesitate to consult

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HUTCHINSON AND NIMBKAR IN BOMBAY

Bombay Worker's Great Reception

NIMBKAR REMAINS BEHIND

Messrs. Hutchinson and Nimbkar, the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case who arrived in Bombay on Thursday, were given a warm reception by various workers' organisations during their short stay.

The Girni Kamgar Union and the Young Workers' League organised a private meeting at Patel Building, Parel, on Thursday evening, to welcome the two comrades. About a thousand workers were present. Mr. S. P. Bhise, Vice-President of the G. K. U. was proposed to the chair.

He said that no public reception could be arranged as it was one of the conditions of the bail that there should be no public demonstrations.

Messrs. Khale, Amonekar, Bhogle, Patil, Purandare, Deshpande, Philip Anton, Ranadive and E. D. Ghule, spoke, narrating the history of the working-class movement since the arrests of the Meerut Comrades, and declaring the determination of the Bombay workers to carry on the fight for emancipation of the working class.

A sum of Rs. 15-7-0 was collected on the spot for the Defence Fund and handed over to the two Comrades. The meeting ended with the singing of revolutionary songs.

AT G. I. P. UNION.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Nimbkar then visited the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Office, where Messrs. Chowchury, Purandare, Sardesai and others welcomed them. Later they attended a meeting of the members of the Young Workers' League at Lalbag, where Messrs. Desai, Jambekar, Tambitkar, Padave, Jagtap, Sardesai, Deshpande addressed the gathering.

WORKERS' DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Young Workers' League organised a demonstration in honour of the Meerut Comrades on Saturday evening and paraded the streets from Lalbag to Victoria Terminus. Mr. Hutchinson left for Meerut by the Lahore Express to attend the Court on Monday. A large number of workers were present at the station to give him a send-off. Mr. Nimbkar who was to accompany him, has been detained under medical advice, owing to sudden illness. An application will be filed before the Sessions Judge at Meerut to extend his period of leave. He is at present under the treatment of Dr. Jal Patel.

BHOI-PATRIKA WRITER ARRESTED.

Mr. Shankar Atmaram Bhatkar, a volunteer of the Girni Kamgar Union (Patel Bldgs.), was arrested by the Kala Chowki Police on Saturday afternoon while he was writing a Bhoi-Patrika announcing a meeting to welcome Messrs. Hutchinson and Nimbkar. He was detained in the lock-up for two hours. His case will come up for hearing on Monday.

VILLAGE UPLIFT

Barbers To Meet Conference

SHOLAPUR, May 29.

All the ten days of the Mohoram the City was calm and quiet and cordial relations exhisted between Hindus and Mohomedans. A spirit of tolerant accomodation prevailed and Moharam passed off peacefully. It is believed that this is the result of constant appeals made for Hindu-Muslim unity by both the sides.

Much credit is due to Nationalist Mohomedan influence which is being used to cement the gulf so as to form a united front.

Government authorities had also taken precautions to prohibit the carrying of lathies and sticks during the last 3 or 4 days. Armed police parties were posted at all strategic points over the streets through which the Sawari and Tazia processions passed.

GRAM SEVA SANGH.

Mr. P. S. Rathi ex-Secretary, Sholapur Taluka Congress Committee, has just issued a statement on behalf of the said Sangh inviting applications to work through the villages to spread nationalism amongst the villagers. Mr. Rathi says that the applicants should either be unmarried persons or widowers and that they should be sober. The applicants shall have to work at least for 3 years. Further, it is stated that such selected persons will have to undergo training for 3 months and get themselves acquainted with the difficulties, needs and economic conditions of the villagers. These persons are to be provided lodging and boarding free and if possible a small honorarium for active service.

All Maharastra Nabhik Bandu Samaj Conference is announced to be held at Sholapur on June 8 and on the subsequent date under the presidency of Mr. Nanasaheb Amrutker of the All-India non-Brahamin Congress.

BOMBAY AKALI VOLUNTEERS.

It is understood that the three volunteers of the Bombay Akali Seva Dal who are now on tour going from place to place on foot are shortly to visit important places in the district of Sholapur. Of these three, it is said, one is a Mohomedan gentleman.

MUSIC TEXT-BOOKS.

The U. P. Committee.

A correspondent from U. P. writes:—

The Government Text-Books Committee of the United Provinces have lately sanctioned a certain set of text-books for musical instruction in the girls' schools of those provinces.

The Committee, in coming to this decision, seem to have ignored facts figures and public opinion. Why did they not enquire as to the popularity and practical utility of the notation system recommended by them? How many responsible public institutions are following that system and teaching the favoured text-books? What are the practical results achieved by the few private classes that have at all been following the said notation system and the text-books? What is their status? Were there no other systems and text-books deserving attention? These are a few pertinent questions the Committee should have considered.

The Morris College of Hindustani music, an institution which U. P. alone throughout the length and breadth of India can boast of has been functioning and flourishing, now for five years. Why was the College not consulted in the matter? Why was the decision quietly hurried up. The Committee are perhaps unaware of the fact that the Morris College was represented on the Committee formed by the Calcutta Education Department in 1928 to draft a scheme for introducing music into the primary and secondary schools of Bengal and that the Committee accepted the system of the Morris College as a guiding principle.

The U. P. T. B. Committee appear to have forgotten entirely the organisers of the two largest and most representative sessions of the All-India Music Conference that were held at Lucknow which were primely responsible for the new awakening and so much enthusiasm for music, and that these organisers are still carrying on activities for the uplift and progress of the art of music with a devotion.

The fact, that, besides the Morris College several responsible public institutions, namely the Gwalior and Baroda State music schools, the Nagpur music schools working under the local municipality as well the local Government school, the secondary schools of Khurja, Bareilly and Ayagarh in U. P., the Bombay Municipal Schools, and the music departments of the Benares Hindu, and the Poona Womens' Universities and institutions affiliated thereto, have all been following with great success, a notation system and text-books different from those favoured by the U. P. text-book committee. It is to be hoped therefore that the Committee will take into account all these facts and reconsider the matter.

"SOUPERISM IN INDIA"

Catholic Paper Defends Gandhiji

Gandhi is being denounced for his threats to Christian missionaries in India.

It is not an honest attack.

Gandhi says that for missionaries to use their influence by social and humanitarian work to proselytise Indians is a scandal and that he would not tolerate such missionaries.

The British sects who send their missionaries to India, go on the principle they have always pursued.

They use various devices of a material kind to make converts.

It is "Souperism" as in Ireland, over again.

They bribe their converts.

This is their policy everywhere.

It is what the Methodists and others are doing to-day in Rome.

Against this disgraceful prostitution of religion his Holiness the Pope protests.

And so does Gandhi.

Let Catholics beware of giving their approval to this Souperism, or of making it an excuse to defend tyranny in India.

It is notorious that the sects have ever and always and everywhere relied on coercion, or bribery, or some other low disgraceful device to make "converts."

It is not by such means that Masonry attacks the Catholic Church? It uses material ends to propagate its influence.

And have we ever heard of any protest by Catholics here against the infamous persecution of their co-religionists in the six Ulster counties?

Why is this?

The Orange persecutors in these Ulster counties are an output of Empire and upholders of the Flag and of Imperial policy.

So they are free to grind the faces of the Catholic population and rob them of all share in public affairs and impoverish them, just as Freemasonry does in Great Britain!

It is an amazing state of affairs.—"Catholic News."

'I HAVE LEARNED TO OVERCOME OBSTACLES'

Pandit Jawaharlal On An Unhappy Incident At Trivandrum

FORT GATE CLOSED AGAINST DISTINGUISHED GUEST

(From Our Own Correspondent)
CALICUT, May 29.

News has reached here of a very unhappy incident which occurred at Trivandrum during Pandit Jawaharlal's recent visit to that city. When the procession one mile in length, reached the Fort gate through which the party was to pass, it is alleged that some soldiers belonging to the State obstructed their entry. The soldiers are alleged to have said that they had no orders to admit anybody through the gate. Pandit Jawaharlal and party were thereupon compelled to proceed round the fort in order to reach the palatial residence arranged for them. At the public meeting held in the evening, the Pandit is stated to have referred to the incident. In a forceful speech, the Pandit stated that he had learned to overcome obstacles of any shape and had even faced a few, but that, having regard to the non-political nature of his present tour, he was unwilling to create any trouble. It was evident that the Pandit was deeply affected by the incident. The incident is all the more poignant when it is told that the authorities did not inform those responsible for the reception arrangements anything about the obstruction before it actually took place.

"RED KUMKUM"!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your leader "Women's Social Rights", a comment has appeared in your columns called the "Red Kumkum". There the writer referring to your advocating the 'Kumkum' for widows, says: "I do not think there is any merit in it." Here a query may be raised if there is any demerit in it. One fails to see how the question of merit at all is here involved. Hindu widows are not allowed to wear 'Kumkum' and flowers too, though they are no emblems of wifehood when unmarried girls use them. This is but a clear indication that Hindu society has meant to deny all aesthetics to a widow's life. Why should this be so? Does it mean that the widow is a sort of a criminal for having lost her husband and that she should ever sit in sackcloth and ashes? Or does she with her husband lose all that makes for beauty in life and makes it worth living.? This denial to widows seems to originate from Deerghatamas cursing his wife Pradveshini (I—4 Mahabharata: Mamateya-upakhyana). Man-made customs and conventions that have degraded woman might have been tolerated in an age when woman was too ignorant to see through their hollowness and injustice. But now that woman is awakened to a sense of self-respect she shall not brook any unjust custom, whatever be its age-long use and sanction.

The writer also remarks: "Referring again to 'Kumkum' mark, why not the non-widows give up the practice? Already a large number of educated Indian men have stopped using their caste marks and the practice is growing. Cannot women follow the practice of their brothers?" To start with, the "Kumkum" is not a caste mark. Further the suggestion is good in having stopped at that. For the same argument might be further stretched that non-widows should have their heads tonsured rather than their widowed sisters give up the practice. 'Many men have their hair cropped and why not women copy their brothers?'—it might be asked. Woman has amply reaped the benefit of ignorantly obeying the precepts of man and she need not fare worse to-day by blindly following his path! Her own reason shall decide her ways hereafter and no mandate of man or customs of yore —Yours, etc.,

G. SUMATI BAI, B.A., L.T.
"Premayatana,"
Tungabhadra, May 30.

INSURANCE OF INDIAN PENSIONS.

Ex-Civilians Grow Panicky.

As a straw to indicate the direction of the breath of public opinion here directed on Indian affairs, it is worth noting that, as already mentioned in "The Patriot', old civil servants have taken up the idea of insuring their incomes. That there are substantial grounds for uneasiness—growing as feebleness of British administration becomes more manifest—is shown by the fact that Lloyd's are asking four guineas per cent. for insuring.—"Patriot."

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH HOSTEL FOR WOMEN UNDERGRADUATES

—:o:—

Heavy Agenda Before Bombay University Senate

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Tuesday, June 18.

Budget Estimates of the University for the financial year 1931-32 will be presented and assignment will be made of Fellows to the Faculties.

The appointment will be moved of a board of accounts for the financial year 1931-32, consisting of three ordinary fellows of the university, not being members of the Syndicate or the Academic Council.

The application of the Sind Collegiate Boards Law College, Karachi, will be considered on Mr. A. M. Kajiji's motion (recommended by the Syndicate):—"That the Senate approve the report of the Syndicate in the matter of the affiliation of the Sind Collegiate Board's Law College, Karachi, and recommend that the Law College, Karachi, be affiliated for a further period of five years for the First and the Second LL.B. examinations, from June 1931, as suggested by the Local Inquiry Committee."

AMENDMENT TO UNIVERSITY ACT.

Dr. A. R. Normand has given notice of his intention to move a number of resolutions proposing amendments to Section 13 of the Bombay University Act and certain statutes consequential on the proposed institution of a Faculty of Technology in the University, as recommended by the Academic Concil and the Syndicate.

HOSTEL FOR WOMEN STUDENTS

Dr. Jivaraj N. Mehta has the following resolution in his name: "A proposal for a grant of Rs. 5 per student housed and cared for by any institution established and conducted specially for University girl-students."

Miss G. J. Bahadurji has given notice of her intention to move the following proposal: "The Senate is of opinion that a hostel for women undergraduates in the several colleges in the city of Bombay, under the direct management of the University, is an urgent necessity; and directs the Syndicate immediately to take steps for providing such a hostel for at least a hundred students; and to submit to the Senate the necessary financial provision for recurring expenditure in connection with such a hostel in the next University Bedget."

A proposal to appoint a committee to consider amendments of Sections of the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations regarding postgraduate studies will be moved by Mr. M. R. Parajpye. In the name of Mr. K. G. Warty there is a proposal to establish a University Board of Secondary Education.

Motions noticed by Dr. A. G. Vegas are: (1) That the Syndicate be requested to make a provision of Rs. 5,00,000 out of the funds of the University for the establishment of the Department of Chemical Technology. (2) That the Syndicate be requested to negotiate with institutions and parties likely to be interested in the development of technoilogical studies for financial assistance. (3) That the Syndicate be requested to approach Government for financial assistance for the development of technological studies in the University. (4) That the Academic Council be requested to frame a scheme for the establishment of a College of Technology."

AMENDMENT OF STATUTES.

Prof. Shah has given notice of a number of proposals to amend the statutes of the Handbook relating to the meetings of the Senate, the rules of debate, the registration of graduates, elections to the Senate, elections of fellows by registered graduates, procedure of sending voting papers and filling up of vacansies by elected fellows.

GRANT TO PROF. SHAH.

The report of the Syndicate as to the circumstances under which an honorarium of Rs. 6,000 was proposed to Professor K. T. Shah, on termination of his services as University Professor of Economics states:

At the last meeting of the Senate, in pursuance of the Syndicate's recommendation, Dr. Ranina moved and Father Duhr seconded, that "an honorarium of Rs. 6,000 be granted to Prof. K. T. Shah on the termination of his nine years' service in the University as Professor of Economics in the University School of Economics and Sociology." After some discussion Dr. Ranina's proposal on the motion of Mr. Pahalajani was referred back to Syndicate for report as to the circumstances under which the grant was made.

The Syndicate have reported as follows:

"The Syndicate having resolved on June 28 1930, not to re-appoint Prof. K. T. Shah, Professor of Economics, decided to offer him a temporary appointment for one term and the following vacation, in view of his previous long connection with the University as Professor. Sebsequently, on a representation by Prof. K. T. Shah of the difficulties in which research studen.s would be involved by such a decision, the Syndicate revoked their decision to offer Professor Shah a temporary appointment, and, in view of the fact that during his nine years' service Prof. K. T. Shah had not availed himself of auy leave, dencided to recommend to the Senate to grant him an honorarium of Rs. 6,000 only."

Dr. R. N. Ranina has given notice of his intention to move as recommended by the Syndicate:

"That the Senate approve the above report of the Syndicate and vote a sum of Rs. 6,000 as an honorarium to Prof. K. T. Shah on termination of his nine years' service in the University."

The Senate will also consider the proposal to confer Doctorate degrees on Sir C. V. Raman, Sir M. Viswesharayya and Dr. Jivanji Modi.

Punjab Government To Bear Rebate On Wheat Freight.

SIMLA, May 30.

The Punjab Government have issued the following communique:

At the instance of the Punjab Government the Railway Board in January last agreed to allow a rebate of one-third of freightage charges on wheat, exported by rail from all stations in the Punjab to Calcutta for the two months, February and March. The cost of this rebate was to be borne by the Punjab Government provided two conditions were not fulfilled.

These were (1) that not less than an average of 750 tons a week were exported by rail from the Punjab to Calcutta, and (2) that not less than an average of 2250 tons a week were exported by rail from the whole of India into Calcutta during the period for which the rebate was granted. At the time this concession was given exports of wheat from the Punjab to Calcutta only amounted to about 100 to 150 tons a week and it was in the hope that as a result of this rebate the amount exported would considerably increase and surplus stocks would begin to move to the advantage of landowners and traders of the Province, that the Punjab Government had agreed to accept liability for the rebate provided these conditions were not fulfilled. Directly the concession became generally known, the amount exported from the Punjab showed a very considerable rise and towards the end of February jumped up to about 1500 tons a week and in the last week of March the total exported was not far short of 4,000 tons. Final figures show that 13198 tons were exported from the Punjab during the two months which works out an average of about 1600 tons a week. During this period exports from other parts of India to Calcutta unfortunately remained small with the result that although the condition regarding exports from the Punjab was more than fulfilled, an average of 2,250 tons from the whole of India was not worked up to. The cost of the concession, therefore, falls on the Punjab Government who will have to pay about Rs. 1,35,000 for the effort which they made to assist the Zemindars of the Province in gettting rid of their accumulated surplus stocks of wheat.

INDIAN HOCKEY FEDERATION

SIMLA, May 30.

The Council of Indian Hockey Federation at to-day's meeting has decided on seven months' tour to New Zealand and Australia en route to Los Angeles anticipating a satisfactory reply to the communication addressed to the Australian Hockey Association. Mr. A. M. Hayman, President, will be the official delegate of the Federation at Los Angeles. The Council has decided to hold inter-provincial trials at Delhi in February when the team to defend the world's championship will be selected.

DEATH MYSTERY IN CONVENT AT BANGALORE

36 Inmates succumb To Infectious Disease?

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, May 29.

Mistery shrouds the deaths of inmates of the Good Sheperd Convent, Bangalore Cantonment, a missionary home, where hundreds of orphans are lodged.

The theory of food-poisoning, I understand has been given up, as there are several inmates who have partaken of the same food and have fortunately not been affected. Further particulars are anxiously awaited.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

May 30.

S.S. Silverlarch, Jows, New York.
S.S. Rheinfels, Sholma, Hamburg
S.S. Varsova, Raw, Busrah.
S.S. Iyo Maru, Ugero. Kobe.
S.S. Cracovia, Quorantitto, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

May 31.

S.S. Kidderpore, Bryce, Karachi.
S.S. Rajput, Brewin, Calcutta.
S.S. Jalajyoti, Owens, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Steamer Clan Macinnes for Dunkirk.
Steamer Iyo Maru for Kobe.

S.S. Silverlarch:—The Volkart Bros.'s steamer Silverlarch arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Rheinfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Rheinfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Iyo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Iyo Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Cracovia:—The Lloyd T Co.'s steamer Cracovia arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo and passengers

S.S. Kidderpore:—The P & O. S. N Co.'s stemer Kidderpore sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Rajput:—The T M Co.'s steamer Rajput sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalajyoti sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 30.

1 Ch. Derby, Calcutta, 5-6, F F Campbell and Co.
2 Cathay, London, 15-6, M M and Co.
4 Mundra, Karachi, 4-6 M M & Co.
5 India, Java, 30-5, F T M & Co.
6 Shunko Maru, Kobe, 8-6, O S Kaisha.
7 Clan MacNimis, Cochin, N F James Finlay.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 3-6, N Y Kaisha.
9 City of Worcester Bedi Bander 6-6 K. Nixon and Co.
11 Iyo Maru, Japan, 12-6.
12 Rhinfels, Karachi, N F, L Edwards.
14 Neuenfels, Hamburg, N F, L Edwards.
15 Durenda, Dunkirk, 4-6, M M &
16 Karngoa, Durban, 3-6, M M & Co.
17 Baron Ruttwen, Melbourne, 5-6, T Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Baroda, P. Gulf, 3-6, M M & Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 5-6, M M & Co.
6 Barjora, Calcutta, 2-6 M M & Co
7 Tasmania Maru, Japan, 5-6.
12 13 Kidderpore, Karachi, 31-5, M M and Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalajyoti, Tuticorin, 31-5, Scindia S. N. and Co.
K Bamora, N F, N. F. M. M. & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Rawalpindi, 5-6-31. P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31. P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 18-6-31. M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

C/o Manchester 3-6-31. K N Co.

FROM OSLO

Agra, 1-6-31. L Edwards Ltd.
Delhi 16-6-31. L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Almkerk, 2-6-31. L Edwards Ltd.
Stolzenfels, 9-6-31. L Edwards Ltd.
Liechtenfels, 13-6-31. L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels, 23-6-31. L Edward Ltd.
Aytekerk, 29-6-31. L Edwards Ltd.
Rheinfels, 30-5-31. L Edwards Ltd.
Waterfels 9-6-31. L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia 2-6-31. M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Trentbank, 20-5-31. F F Campbell.
C/o Bradford, 18-6-31. F F Campbell Co.
C/o Canton, 18-7-31. F F Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Heimei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru, 15-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Comorin, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla, 6-6-31, M M & Co.
Kenya, 20-6-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Cathay, 13-6-21 P & O. S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C Worcester 6-6-31, K N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda N F M M and Co.
Mundra U. L. M. M. and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Neuenfels N. F. L. Edwards. Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Tottori Maru 30-5-31, N Y Kaisha.
Tasmania Maru, N F N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru, 8-6-31, O S Kaisha.
Tyo Maru, N F, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, 8-6-31, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Baroda M. F. M. M. and Co.
Varsova N F M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Begum T M Co.
Badarpur N F B S Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Cathay, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda, M M and Co.
Mundra M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Worcester, M N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Neuenfels L Edwards Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha.
Tasmania Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru O. S. Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Baroda, M M & Co.
Varsova M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Begum T M Co.
Badarpur B S Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Barjore, 29-5-31.
Shunko Maru (boats for A. Cotton 29-5-31.
India 29-5-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 30.

S.S. Duranda for London:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Habib and Sons.

S.S. Neuenfels for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co.; 50 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 300 cwts groundnut oil cakes H Ramji and Co.

For Passoges:—50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—181 cwts kardi seeds Isvardas and Co.; 210 cwts gum karaya N Mistri and Co.

For Rotterdam:—500 cwts Jeowar J S. Thadina and Sons; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For New York:—105 cwts gum karaya N Mistri and Co.

S.S. Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw T Products Ltd.; 115 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—125 bales cotton raw T Products Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 40 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Port Said:—50 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Varna:—16 bales cotton yarn C. Pitambar.

S.S. C/o. Worcester for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton thread waste, B Mathasukhram and Co.; 50 bales cotton thread waste M Mofatlal and Co.; 250 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 1050 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Son.

S.S. C/o. Derby for New York:—9 bales woollen carpet Hemraj Shaw and Co.

For Philadelphia:—40 bales wool Shamji Mal.

S.S. Tottori Maru for Shanghai—400 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—455 cales cotton raw Vokharia and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Tasmania Maru for Kobe:—652 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 30.

S.S. Shunko Maru, agents O. S. Kaisha Ltd., from Nagoya:—470 cases porcelain ware. 1000 cases beer, 155 cases cotton shirting, 493 cases wood chests, 30 cases glassware.

From Tokyo:—60 casks chemicals, 180 cases cotton shirting, 35 cases cotton yarn, 102 cases beer, 50 cases rubber goods.

For Osaka:—128 cases enamelware, 480 cases glassware, 320 cases cotton shirtings, 117 cases cotton yarn, 100 cases cotton sheeting, 25 cases cotton piece-goods, 300 pieces aspin logs, 50 casks chemicals, 200 casks lead, 56 cases rubber goods, 344 bundles brassware, 78 drums coal tar.

From Kobe:—406 cases straw boards, 38 cases cotton shirting, 39 cases cotton drill, 57 cases ragou goods, 105 cases canvas shoes, 95 cases camphor, 59 cases glassware, 27 cases silk goods.

From Los Angeles:—175 bales cotton.

From Moji:—6250 bags cement, 492 cases brassware, 33 cases glass ware.

From Hongkong:—25 cases ginger, 500 bags sugar, 2700 bags sugar candy, 85 rolls mats, 53 rolls Chinaware.

From Canton:—70 rolls mats, 15 pkgs. broken glass, 10 cases raw silk.

From Singapore:—40 bundles springs, 1350 bags sago pour, 7070 pieces planks, 244 bags gum benzamin, 90 pieces pineapples.

From Penang:—25 cases rattans, 1169 bags pearl topioca, 114 bags betel nuts, 337 slabs tin.

From Colombo:—283 bags tea, 48 bags gunnies, 36 pieces crepe rubber.

BRITISH PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOURED PEOPLE

—:o:—

Foreigners Give Better Treatment

Mr. H. S. L. Polak of the Joint Council to Promote understanding between white and coloured people writes to the "Manchester Guardian":—

My colleagues of "The Joint Council to Promote Understanding between White and Coloured People in Great Britain" will have shared the grateful appreciation with which I read your article on "Colour Sense in the British Empire," commenting upon Mr. David Freeman's valuable contribution to the "Contemporary Review." If anything could more emphatically point the moral of your remarks it would surely be the announcement in a newspaper to-day that, owing to the refusal of London hotels to receive him as a guest, Mr. Roland Hayes, who is not only a great negro but a great artist, has been put to the maximum of inconvenience and humiliation in securing accommodation here, due to the fact of his race and colour.

I know from my own experience how difficult many of my Indian friends, distinguished citizens in their own country, or their relatives, have found it, especially in London to obtain suitable accommodation, except in the most expensive hostelries, on similar grounds. These grounds are not always acknowledged, and all kinds of flimsy excuses are put forward by hotel managements, flat owners, estate agencies, and boarding-house keepers for their refusal of suitable accommodation for respectable and well-behaved Indian guests. The problem becomes still more acute in the case of coloured students from British overseas territories. The result is but too often either the generation or the intensification of a strong sense of racial bitterness and anti-British feeling.

I can corroborate from my own knowledge Mr. David Freeman's statement that coloured British travellers on foreign steamers habitually receive better treatment, in every respect, than they do on the British lines; and I may add, from very unpleasant personal experience, that British Europeans fraternising with these British coloured fellow-subjects are almost equally ostracised by British t-avellers not only on the British boats but even on the foreign ones as well. This has been especially noticeable on eastward voyages to India. So unpleasant have things been, over a long period of years, that of late I have made a practice of travelling eastwards and home by foreign rather than by British boats, in order that I might have to endure, both in my own person and in that of my Indian friends, the minimum of inconvenience, discourtesy, and supercilliousness.

The ill-will between India and British has been enormously accentuated by individual experiences such as those above referred to; and, if the information that my Committee has is correct, it would seem that the relations between Africans and our people here are likely to be considerably complicated by a multiplication of similar instances of racial and colour prejudice. Round-table Conferences will undoubtedly do much to restore mutual confidence between Britain and India; but it will be an ill service to the cause of international and inter-racial brotherhood if hotel and boarding-house keepers here, and British travellers, especially on British steamers, frustrate these efforts at reconciliation and forget the duty that they owe to promote good feeling and a better understanding between white and coloured in the British Commonwealth.

May I take this opportunity of reminding such of your readers as may be interested that some of these problems will come up for discussion at a public conference, to be held under the auspices of the Joint Council, at Friends' House on April 24?

RE-RETRENCHMENT PROPOSALS.

Subordinate Employees' Apprehension.

(From Our Own Correspondent).
SIMLA, May 28.
(BY MAIL).—

Mr. S. C. Joshi, the General Secretary of the All-India Salaried Employees' Federation, has addressed the following to the Chairman of the Retrenchment Avdisory Committee:—

I am to approach you on behalf of the federation with a request that your Committee will be pleased to give a chance to the representatives of the Federation and other recognised unions of Government subordinate employees to place their viewpoint before the Committee for favour of sympathetic consideration.

MOST DETRIMENTAL

The subordinate employees are apprehensive of proposals being placed before your Committee, which would adversely affect their interests in matters of pay, prospects and other service, cnoditions. In the past, there have been cases where as a result of retrenchment the subordinate employees have suffered. It is but fair that reasonable opportunity should be given to the Federation and other recognised unions of Government servants of the several departments to place their viewpoint in the matter, not only on the merits of the general proposals of the Government but also on other matters which will result in effecting a saving in the expenditure of each department. The ex-parte decision will be most detrimental to the interests of the subordinate staff and naturally, their complaint will be a general one.

ASSURANCE

In this connection, I should like to invite your attention to the assurance given by the Railway Board in their letter dated the 3rd October 1930 that whenever there would be any retrenchment in the staff, sa of 100 men, the recognised unions would be informed beforehand of such proposals. The object is to afford them a chance of submitting the viewpoint of the staff in such matters before any finial decision is arrived at.

REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY

I trust that your committee will follow the wholesome principle of natural justice and would give a reasonable opportusity to this Federation and other recognised unions of Government servants in several departments to have a copy of the proposals by the Government and to place their views both in writing and in oral evidence before the Committee.

IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT ASSOCIATION.

A Proposal To Stop Exodus To Hills.

SIMLA, May 28.
(From Our Own Correspondent).
(BY MAIL)—

The Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Secretariat Association will be held here on June 15 when interesting resolutions are to be discussed. One is that there should be a non-Official President for the Association as in many service associations. Among other resolutions is the following:—

"STOP EXODUS TO HILLS."

"In view of the impending retrenchment in the Government of India this meeting resolves that the Government of India be requested that neither the present strength of the Imperial Secretariat Ministerial establishment nor the pay and prospects of the service be curtailed as it will aggravate the already acute unemployed problem and will bring in great hardship on the families and children of the members of the Imperial Secretariat Staff. In order however to meet the present demand for economy and retrenchment this meeting further resolves that Government be requested to stop the annual exodus to the hills until such times as the financial position of the Government does not permit."

AMRITSAR WELCOMES JAMIAT SINGH.

AMRITSAR, May 30.

The Secretary, Sikh Association, Amritsar wires under date 30th May:—

The Amritsar residents of Rawalpindi, Jhelum and the Frontier Districts gave a splendid welcome to Sirdar Jamiat Singh and Shrimati Amritkaur on their arrival yesterday from Bombay by the Punjab Express.—A. P.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 30.
(To-day's Price):

Cottonseed, Bombay per ton £4-15-0 May/June. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay per ton £11-10-0 May. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria per ton £10 May/June. Value.

THE LIBERAL OFFENSIVE.

Sir Chimanlal's Sabre-Rattling.

Mr. Vithaldas Kanji Bhuta writes:—

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the leading light of the Liberals of Bombay, has hopelessly failed to judge rightly the Indian situation, in his Simla interview.

Sir C. Setalvad, in the said interview, has hurried to accuse Mahatma Gandhi of inconsistency, i.e., of resiling from his previous position.

Let us examine his arguments:

1. A mere explanation of the Congress position, without participation in the R. T. C.—which Mahatmaji intends to do, in the light of the changed circumstances—is directly against the Delhi agreement. 2. If Mahatma Gandhi wants fully to stand by the Delhi Pact, he must join the Federal Structure Committee and other committees, and take part in R. T. C. Any other position would lead to a lamentable deadlock.

Sir Chimanlal is the head of a coterie, which consists of all leaders, without a following. That being so, his gray hairs should have given him enough sense, not to dub the vast Congress following by that haughty, vain and stupid title of Mahatmaji's "heterogenous following." Any leader of a free nation would be proud to lead such a gigantic following that Mahatmaji leads either to Peace or War—as circumtances demand. It is left to such petty-minded politicians of the Liberal ilk, to speak contemptuously of the nation-wide following of Mahatma Ganchi.

Sir Chimanlal hangs on the words of Mahatma Gandhi when he said that the Central Government was doing their best to implement the Delhi Pact.

Does Sir Chimanlal think that that everything is done by the Simla officialdom expresses its good wishes?

Had it been so, Mahatmaji would not have been obliged to undertake the journey to Simla. We cannot understand Sir Chimanlal's haughty remark:—

"..... Why need he make his going to London conditional on every district official carrying out the terms in every detail, in every case? For to accomplish that may take months."

Why not years? Why not eternity? The truce was signed 3 months back.

What do we find, the agents of the Government doing:

(1) Hundreds of prisoners are still rotting in jail—not in stray cases, as Sir Chimanlal seems to imagine, but in almost all provinces—and in scores and hundreds of cases.

2. Special criminal laws are still being put in force.

3. Lands in possession of the Government have not been returned to the 'ryots,' in some cases, simply due to the sweet will of the petty officials.

4. Hitches have been put in the way of returning auctioned lands—of reinstating petty officials who resigned during the N. C. O. movement. The forfeiture notices still being issued against the 'ryots'!

5. The Punjab Satrap is sabre-rattling under the very nose of Simla!

The following question would certainly be worth consideration and reply of the Liberals under Sir Chimanlal—and Simla and Whitehall officialdoms—who would naturally dominate the next R. T. C.

(a) Do the petty revenue officials govern Simla and Whitehall—or the India Government and the India Office govern the petty officials, who are not abiding by the terms of the peace?

(b) Has the Government of India—or Mr. Benn, the Secrstary of State for India—or the British Premier, notwithstanding the repeated questions in Parliament, ever unequivocably declared, that the "safeguards" are "open for discussion"? If not, why not? The Government of India and at Whitehall have been evasive at the most; but, have they ever shifted their ground from the "safeguards" being essential and "fundamental"?

(c) Did the Liberals ever declare that we would work wholeheartedly for the removal of the "safeguards"—which are so many shackles on India's freedom? (On the contrary, Mr. H. P. Mody and Sir P. Sethna vainly tried to defend the position, which they took at the R. T. C.)

(d) The Congress is mainly the Indian Nation. Would the "heterogenous" delegation at the second "R. T. C." second Mahatma Gandhi—in his fight for "the substance of freedom," the practical removal of all the humiliating "safeguards."

(e) Do the begging fraternity want Mahatmaji to beg for crumbs at R. T. C.?

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 30.
(To-day Price):

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63lbs. Cargoes 20/9 May/June. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63lbs. Cargoes 21/6 May/June. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 23/3 Afloat. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels 23 June/July. Sellers.

Future Of Cotton Prices

NOT EVEN MILDLY HOPEFUL.

No Rise Until Threat Of Scarcity.

MESSRS. MUNDS AND WINSLOW'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, May 18.

In the past week cotton has been somewhat of a dragging affair, with pressure emanating partly from long liquidation of May and unfavourable outside influences such as weakness in stocks and declines in other divisions of the commodity list. In addition to this, the goods markets have lost most of their recent buoyancy and concessions have been made in certain standard constructions.

In view of the feeling of unsettlement and apprehension prevailing in business circles, not only in this country but abroad, it is rather difficult to be optimistic over the future of cotton prices with supplies of such record proportions and demand spasmodic and lacking in confidence. If it were possible to count on an extremely short crop, and by that we mean a yield below 11,000,000 bales, it might be possible to take a constructive view of the price outlook. We had such a development after the deflation period in 1920-21 when a production below 8,000,000 bales turned a plethora into a threat of scarcity.

ACREAGE.

We do not see such a prospect ahead of us. Acreage reduction estimates range from 8 per cent. to a little over 12 per cent. Our advices lead us to believe that the curtailment will not reach 10 per cent. The reduced use of fertilizers suggests a smaller yield per acre in the Eastern Belt. On the other hand, the excellent soil conditions in the Central Belt and west of the Mississipi River point to a large increase in the yield over last season when vast areas suffered from the most severe drought in half a century.

It is difficult to come to any positive conclusion regarding the state of the crop. Soil is in excellent condition and in a magnificent state of preparation, the latter being due to an abundant supply of farm labour. On the other hand, temperatures have been abnormally low in certain areas, particularly in Oklahoma and Texas. In all probability the cold weather of the last week will cause considerable replanting. This handicap can be made up, however, as was the case in 1926-27.

The cotton trade, however, lacks confidence in values owing to the absence of any positive statement of policies by the Farm Board. There have been statements to the effect that the Farm Board will not undertake any further stabilization or price control operations in the 1931 crop. These statements, however, have not been clear cut and convincing. With a government bureau dedicated to the salvation of the farmer, no one ever knows when an emergency may be declared and price control operations instituted. We think Chairman Stone could clarify the atmosphere by an announcement free from ambiguities or reservations. We also wish that the trade could be clearly and authoritatively informed regarding the status of the 1,300,000 bales in the hands of the Stabilization Corporation, and if along with this we could be informed of the probable disposition of the holdings of the various state co-operatives it would be possible to proceed constructively in confident fashion.

GREAT CONFUSION.

Undoubtedly the cotton trade has been greatly confused by the contract operations of the American Cotton Co-Operative Association. There has been a tendency to ascribe a portion of these transactions to Farm Board activity. This probably is an erroneous view, and certainly so if the statements of the Farm Board can be categorically accepted. Nevertheless, the trade entertains misgivings over the heavy purchases made by co-operatives presumably against sales of spots, thus piling up an accumulation that is expected to be for sale at some price and at some time. The mere disposal of the actual cotton does not remove the menace of holdings when future contracts are bought in such quantities for replacement. The statistcial position of cotton may be improved by such transactions, but the selling power has not been diminished.

Nothing would please us more from the standpoint of the economic position of the world than to see an advance of substantial proportions in cotton. It would have a stimulating effect on other commodities and be the first step in a general business revival throughout the world. In view, however, of the large supplies of cotton, the apathy of demand, the possibility of another fairly large yield, and the restriction of constructive energies due to the uncertainties associated with the Federal Farm Board, we cannot be even mildly hopeful of the future.

KHADI PRODUCTION AND SALE IN TAMIL NADU.

Figures For 6 Months Ended

Comparative figures of Khadi production and sales in Tamil Nadu for the half year 1—10—'29 to 30—4—'30 and 1—10—'30 to 30—4—'31 are given below:—

PRODUCTION
(Value in Rs.)

1929—'30.—		
A. I. S. A.		2,15,756
Certified		5,25,439
	Total	7,41,195
1930—'31.—		
A. I. S. A.		3,52,933
Certified		7,62,496
	Total	11,15,429

PRODUCTION
(Yardage in Sq. Yards).

1929—'30.—		
A. I. S. A.		4,91,235
Certified		10,37,325
	Total	15,28,560
1930—'31.—		
A. I. S. A.		8,21,205
Private		16,71,395
	Total	24,92,600

SALES (RETAIL ONLY)

1929—'30.—		Rupees.
A. I. S. A.		2,96,832
Certified		2,05,348
	Total	5,02,180
1929—'30.—		Rupees.
A. I. S. A.		3,92,940
Certified		3,82,669
	Total	7,75,609

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 30.

SILVER: A little covering by bears. Market quietly steady.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	12-3/16d.
Forward	12-3/16d.

Interest day to day loan 1-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market loans 1-7/8 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 30.

Bank Bills, 3 months 2-3/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-1/4 per cent.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta £10 May/June. Sellers.
Linseed, La-Plata £8-1-3 May/June. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay £11 May/June. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 30.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt. 14 July/Aug. Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt. 14/6 Sept/Dec. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 30.
(T-day's Price):

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed per lb. 3-3/16d., Sellers. Spot.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 30.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.48-1/4
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.09-1/2
T.T. London on Brussels	34.93
T.T. London on Madrid	37.50
T.T. London on Milan	92.94
T.T. London on Berne	25.14
T.T. London on Paris	124.17
T.T. London on Prague	164.20

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New York, May 30.

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THE BURMESE BUNGLE.

Need For Change In Government Policy.

The official review of the situation in regard to the rebellion in Burma indicates the policy which the Government of Burma has been adopting in dealing with the wide spread unrest in the country. A perusal of the review at once confirms our belief that the policy of the Government in regard to the rebellion rests on wrong premises, and, accordingly, it can hardly be regarded as efficacious for the purpose of stamping out the rebellion. The cause of the rebellion is stated by the Government in these words. "The information in the possession of the Local Government leaves no doubt that the rebellion began by being a definite attempt to overthrow the Government by armed force." It is strange that the nature of the "information" said to be in the possession of the Local Government has not been explained in the official review and we cannot readily accept this view of the Government.

It may be interesting to know the source from which this "information" has been received by the Government. There can be no doubt that great reliance is placed by the Government on its C.I.D. staff to gather information. Whatever information the C.I.D. staff and the subordinate officers, especially the police, supply to the headquarters is regarded by the Government as gospel truth. The Government in our country is neither influenced nor guided by public opinion but it is practically at the mercy of the police and the subordinate officials in the matter of collecting information. The readiness with which the police in general would make a mountain of a mole-hill is proverbial in Burma, and the implicit reliance of Government on the police sources of information in the present case is a striking illustration of the weakness that is inherent in the Government. When it is contended by the Government that the rebellion began by being a definite attempt to overthrow the Government by armed force, we are tempted to ask the Government whether no early information was supplied by the police regarding the preparation for the rebellion.

A rebellion to overthrow the Government by armed force could not be hatched in a day or two. It must require a good deal of intense preparations. If what the Government says is true, then surely the Government through the information of its C.I.D. staff and the police should have known the project of the rebellion, which could have been suppressed long before it actually broke out. But we all know, as a matter of fact, that the rebellion took the Government by surprise. There can be only one conclusion for it,—that the C.I.D. and the police are worthless and their information is unreliable. We on our part refuse to believe that the rebellion is an attempt to overthrow the Government by armed force. We have a suspicion that this suggestion is contrived in order to justify the present military operations with all their harshness It is ludicrous to think that unarmed villagers such as we find in the rural parts of Burma, could rise in arms to overthrow the Government.

We have stated many a time in these columns that the main cause of the rebellion is economic. An effective removal of the economic difficulty among the agrarion population of Burma will unmistakably stem the tide of disruptive forces which are now much in evidence in the country. In this respect, we must frankly say that the Government has miserably failed. The diagnosis made by the Government is wrong and consequently its measures bring no appreciable remedy. It is common knowledge that extensive military operations are being carried out by the Government for the past many months and instead of coming to an end we find that it has spread to many parts of the country. This should be taken as a proof of the inefficacy of the present method. Yet, it is surprising to note in the official review that the Government is contemplating to declare martial law in disturbed areas if, and when, considered necessary. We see no practical difference between the threatened declaration of martial law and the present military operations. Villages have been burnt, innocent villagers have been shot by the military and villagers have been compelled to evacuate their villages. Can the effect of declaring martial law be worse than the present condition? But, what is surprising to us is that instead of realising the inefficacy of the military methods the Government is contemplating to intensify them!

Had there been any appreciable result of the military operations we would be first in the field to advocate for their continued adoption. But the methods have been tested and found wanting. On the contrary, signs are not wanting to show that the position has become worse in spite of the military operations. Prudence and common sense, therefore, demand that there ought to be a change of tactic and method. We hold the opinion that the only efficacious remedy for the present unrest is an immediate as well as a concrete rehabilitation of the economic condition of the people. It is rather dicouraging to note that the Government has dismally failed to do anything tangible in this direction. The statement in the official review that remissions of revenue in 15 districts have amounted to only 20 lakhs of rupees is sure to afford disappointment to many of us, because even the Government of the United Provinces in India could easily order the remissions of revenue to the total amount of 67 lakhs. It is inexplicable that the Government could not afford to sacrifice some tangible portion of the revenue by reducing the same, while it could readily spend away huge sums of money on military operations, which are obviously very expensive. There is undoubtedly a fundamental defect in the outlook of the Government, and so long as there is no change for the better in its outlook, the Government can hardly expect to see an early termination of the rebellion.

The ways of the Government are rather perplexing. It would readily spend large sums of money on military operations without any proportionate result, while it would hesitate to reduce revenue of the like amount with a certainty of ending the rebellion. It would rely on its police and soldiers but it would hesitate to accept the offer of co-operation by the leaders of public opinion in the country. We would again urge upon the Government to be statesmanlike and far-sighted so that we may see the speedy culmination of the rebellion that has already done much to dislocate trade and commerce in the country and that has already exacted a heavy toll of human lives. There is yet time to act in accordance with the actual need of the moment.—"New Burma."

MR. CHURCHILL'S OUTBURST

... Angry Scene In The Commons .....

LONDON, (By Mail.)

An angry scene occurred towards the finish of last night's debate on India in the House of Commons.

It began when Mr. Bracken (Con., Paddington) accused Mr. Wedgwood Benn (the Secretary for India) of discourtesy in declining to answer a question.

The Deputy Chairman (the Rev. H. Dennico) ruled Mr. Bracken out of order, which brought Mr. Churchill to his feet, amid uproar, to voice a protest.

The shouting continued, and Mr. Churchill, his blood now thoroughly "up", cried across the Chamber: "Don't be so mealy-mouthed! What are you afraid of, you cowardly lot?"

"Don't think you can silence debate by vulgar clamour," he shouted a second or two later.

"Are we to have no answer to the plain question that has been put," he added. "The Secretary of State has carefully avoided any of the real issues. I must warn him that this habit he has resorted to of trying to stave off debate with a lot of trifling details while all the time grave action is called for....."

The remainder of the sentence could not be heard above the general uproar during which Mr. Churchill pointed an accusing finger at Mr. Wedgwood Benn.

At last Mr. Wedgwood Benn rose and disclaimed any intention of being discourteous.

During the uproar Mr. Bracken referred to Mr. Benn as "Gandhi's bellhop".

The question which caused the trouble was whether Gandhi definitely accepted the safeguards laid down at the Round Table Conference.

The shadow of unemployment in Lancashire hung heavily over the debate.

Members spoke against a dim back-ground made up of the figures of some 300,000 out-of-work men and women. "What can be done to help them?" That was the question the House set itself to answer.

Lord Irwin, the late Viceroy, who had aimed at helping them by his agreement with Mr. Gandhi, looked down from the Peers' Gallery. He listened intently while Tory members argued that the agreement had made the position no better. He bowed his head in his hands, as if from modesty, when Mr. Wedgwood Benn (Secretary for India) desiribed him as the greatest Viceroy of modern times.

In the end the debate left the position unchallenged. The Government view was that Lancashire could best be helped by the continuance of the policy of peace and good will between the two countries, and the development of the spirit of the Round Table Conference. This view was supported by the Liberals.

Mr. Churchill wanted the boycott stopped by more forceful methods, and his view appeared to be shared by some of those behind him. But Mr. Baldwin, the Tory leader, listened in cold and obviously disapproving silence to his speech.

What stood out clearly from the debate was the presence of a substantial majority against the policy of force.

TRUCE "A FARCE".

Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister (President of the Board of Trade in the last Tory Government) declared in opening the debate that he could find little or no evidence that the position was improving. The so-called truce was really a delusion and a farce. The agreement had not been carried out.

In support of this view he read a number of letters from Lancashire traders insisting that there had been no improvement.

Sir Herbert Samuel, who sits for the Darwen Division of Lancashire, and is intimately aquainted with the position there, made it clear that he felt Lancashire was entitled to have its protest heard not only in the House of Commons but in India as well.

Reviewing the currents of Indian opinion that had poduced the problem—the idealism of Mr. Gandhi, the crude self-interest of the Bombay mill-owners, economic patriotism, and democratic nationalism—he declared that Lancashire was the victim of all of them.

Members listened anxiously when he came to answer the vital question—what could be done?

After dismissing Mr. Churchill's policy of force he said there was another policy which would, he though, commend itself to the majority of the House—to pursue with energy, efficiency, and sincerity the lines of the Round Table Conference and press its proposals to a conclusion. (Cheers.) He continued:

"We should say to India—we are fully willing to recognise the reasonable claims that you may base on your feelings of self-respect and patriotism. We agree that no trade policy can be imposed on you by force. We are willing to give full consideration to your legitimate aspirations and interests.

"We ask you in return to give the same consideration to ours. If we agree to approach the question in a spirit of peace and good-will, we ask you also to abandon this economic boycott, which is force of another kind We ask you not to discriminate against our goods as compared with other goods coming into your country from overseas."

THE STRONG HAND.

But while insisting on the need for goodwill, Sir Herbert made it equally clear that he had no sympathy for the Bombay mill-owners who were taking advantage of the idealism of Mr. Gandhi, the Protectionist tariff, and bad labour conditions to make enormous profits at the expense of the great masses of the Indian people.

If there were cases, he said, in which financial interests concerned paid individuals to commit acts of violence under the guise of patriotism, or exercised pressure to take trade out of their rivals' hands, then indeed the Government would be not merely entitled but under an obligation to employ a strong hand.

The question arose, he concluded, whether democracy could maintain a world-wide Empire. History as yet had given no answer. "The testing time," he declared, "is now and here. According to the wisdom, sympathy and steadfastness with which the House deals with this problem, the answer will be yes or no." (Cheers.)

On behalf of the Government Mr. Wedgwood Benn (Secretary for India) first argued that the plight of Lancashire was not due entirely to the boycott. Its trade was declining before then in other markets. It was a fact that in April India was the only market in cotton goods which showed an increase—though a small one—in the imports from this country.

Declaring that the primary object of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement was not to bring about a trade revival but to restore relations of goodwill between the two peoples, he insisted that the best policy was to continue to try to exercise the spirit of hatred and bitterness and to pursue the path of peace. (Cheers.)

Mr. Winston Churchill, after arguing that the boycott was against the interests of the Indian masses and that we were as responsible for their welfare as our own, came in his turn to answer the question—what can we do? He put it in this way:

"I say we ought to do our duty and proclaim this boycott illegal and wrong. We should make sure that the laws and ordinances are capable of dealing with the situation. We should then enforce the laws and ordinances without fear or favour, not so much against the individuals who are hired for the purpose but against those who organise the boycott."

He added that he did not think there would be any difficulty in the matter.

If was obvious that the majority of the House did not share this light-hearted view.

Sir Samuel Hoare (one of the Tory members of the Round Table Conference) said that the question of boycotting and picketting was really the acid test of whether there was sufficient goodwill and commonsense in India to make possible the kind of constitutional advance which was discussed at the Round Table Conference last January. He suggested that the advance should be postponed until the atmosphere was calmer.

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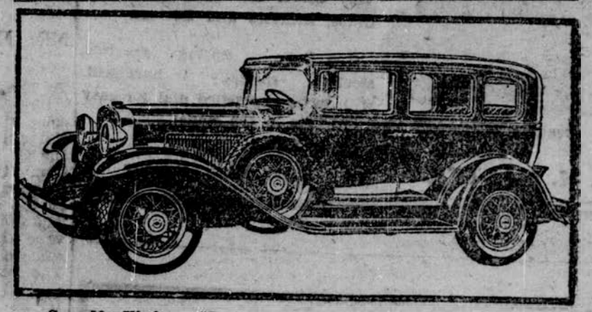

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What the People Say

A DISCLAIMER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—You will kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper. "A Mahratta" writes in the "Chronicle" of the 26th instant that my humble self is a disciple of Mr. P. M. Bapat. It is really a surprise to me. For though I hold Mr. Bapat's personality and character in high esteem, I had never the honour to be his disciple nor see any possibility of aspiring to that honour in the near or distant future. I may also remind "A Maharatta" and people of his type who are conveniently indifferent to true facts that Mr. Bapat was not the original organiser nor the starter of Mulshi Satyagraha but he joined it afterwards out of the fulness of his heart.—Yours, etc.,
S. D. DEO.
Poona City, May 27.

PICKETER'S EXPERIENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I have been picketing some of the cloth shops in Girgaum Road along tram line for the past fortnight I am much disappointed to find most of the cloth shops round about the "Majesty Cinema" openly showing foreign cloth for sale.
The buyers too cooly disregard our request to buy only Swadeshi. They ridicule our requests openly. Many shops have broken the Congress seals on some pretext or other. We humble Sevikas feel all our efforts are wasted in the face of this unpatriotic attitude of merchants as well as of buyers who being mostly well educated Indians certainly ought to know better.—Yours, etc.,
RATNABAI GULVADI.

MR. NARAVANE NOT YET RELEASED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The report appearing in some of the papers that Mr. T. R. Narvane the first "Dictator" of the G. Ward District Congress Committee, has been released is incorrect. His brother had moved the matter in the High Court. The Court decided that Mr. Naravane can be released on bail for sums of Rs. 5,000/- and 6,000/-. The very application was made against the wish of Mr. Naravane for he had preferred to remain in jail than to come out on bail after paying such a big security.
After the interview Mahatma Gandhi had with Lord Willington the Government appears to honour the truce terms. Dr. Antrolikar and Mr. Rajwade, both Sholapur Martial Law prisoners have been unconditionally released. Why cannot the Government of Bombay release Bombays' citizens who are still in Yeroda Jail.
Has not Gandhiji pleaded for the release of persons like H. D. Rajah, Ali Bahadur Khan, Naravane and others? All these three have been arrested for "sedition" and helping the unlawful association. Some "seditionists" have also been released. Prof. Gharpure, S. K. Patel, Jamnadas Dwarakadas are free. Will the Bombay Government open its eyes and see its way to release these persons also without any further delay.—Yours, etc.,
E. V. S. MANIAM.
Dadar, May 22.

MAHOMED ALI MEMORIAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—With regard to the public meeting of Mussalmans held the other day at 10 p.m. at Chota Qabrastan, Grant Road, Bombay, I wish to reply to a remark made by Moulvi Mahomed Irfani that the rich Muslims are absent! May I point out to the conveners of the meeting that persons who understand their responsibility cannot commit themselves to any off hand emotion of some, wandering after cheap popularity. They have to first consider whether by making a memorial fund they will be able to collect the amount worth the name of the late Maulana Mahomedali. If not, they will be doing a disservice to late Maulana Mahomedali. Also, persons of self-respect and responsibility have to think twice because of the past fate of Muslim funds and a responsible and a representative Muslim Committee is required to manage it. Are there any leading Muslims in the Committee? People should think twice before subscribing to the fund. It is proposed out of the funds to build a Memorial Hall. May I know the need of such a hall, when the greatest need of the Muslims is education, a cause very dear to the departed leader. It will be more appropriate to collect the funds, 'if possible,' and give scholarships in the name of the late Maulana Mahomedali to the deserving (poor) Muslims. It is high time that Muslims of Bombay must awake to see what is best for them. I would appeal to Hon. Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha and Mr. Hoosenbhoy Lalji to explain their silence in the matter and enlighten the public which has a right to demand a statement on the subject from them, as the name of Bombay Muslims is at stake.—Yours, etc.,
IKRAMUL HAQUE ABBASY.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES AND INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—My first impression after reading the forceful articles of your able contributor, J. D. J. on "What has the Church done?" and "Orthodoxy and Superstition" was:—While he has severely shown the sins and short-comings of the Church of Rome and its failure to regenerate Mankind, he is singularly silent about the efforts and results of the Church of England and other Protestant sects in this direction. His silence about these sects may be interpreted in different ways:—his hostility against Rome and his sympathy for these Protestant sects; some may even think that it means a certificate of good character for these numerous sects that also claim the name of Christianity. I think J. D. J. has been rather unfair in this respect when he heaps all his indictment against Rome while he should know that the Protestant Churches were no less obscurantist and intolerant. One has only to read the English papers to see how some of these warring sects have misrepresented the meaning of Mr. Gandhi on the Missionary question and how they have attacked the Hindu religion. I think "The Chronicle" is doing a National service in throwing its columns open on the question. Mr. Gandhi has, in my opinion, rightly said that "India has no need for any other religion but her own."

This statement has been received with indignation by all these interested Christians, and some of them are already showing their contempt for the Hindu religion. Their opinions are reflected in some English papers. The journal "Sphere" for instance, has started a campaign against Mr. Gandhi by publishing on its title-page the picture of a Sadhu of Benares covered with vermillion stripes and wild statements that Christians must not expect any fair treatment in India under Swaraj. It goes on to deplore the fate that awaits India if this intolerant attitude of the Swarajist is adopted. "It is now clear" says "The Sphere" "that the whole hideous Hindu system, with its 60,000,000 "Untouchables," its fakirs, its sensual practices and its insane asceticism, would be maintained by force and the progressive humanity of Christendom is to be replaced by the stagnation and injustice of the Brahmin caste."

That journal speaks of the hideous Hindu system. What is hideous in the Hindu system? It is true that its manner of representing the "spirit world"—its pictures of gods, goddesses, idols, demons, avatars, etc. may not appeal to the aesthetic sense of the Westerners and even refined and cultured Indians. It is true that the decoration of some of its temples, its ceremonies and rituals may not also appeal to the same people any more than the horrid pictures to be seen in the Churches of some Catholic countries appeal to cultured Catholics and Protestants in general. But why should the Hindu system be called hideous except to create prejudice? These tender-hearted Missionaries seem to be much concerned with the Untouchables, a system which certainly cries for immediate reform and nobody denies that it is a great reproach on those responsible for its existence. Here, however, we are in touch with one of those irrational practices which prevail in human societies. The caste system is so deeply rooted in India and so much fortified by the inherent conservatism of the people that one must have patience to see this evil diminished or abolished. But who says that India is not capable of doing this and only Christianity can come to the rescue?

The caste system prevails even among Christians in India after 400 years of conversion! In Goa, among Catholics there are at least seven distinct castes and the caste system there is rigidly observed and does not seem to incommode these people in the least. To a certain extent some sort of caste system exists in all human societies. It exists under different forms in Europe, more so in England than elsewhere, and probably this will last as long as there are inequalities amongst mankind.

The sensual practices of the Hindus are no more or less revolting than are to be found in other human associations of vast dimensions. What may be abhorrent to a Westerner may not appear so in the eyes of a Hindu and vice versa. Gross sensual practices existed till recently in certain Christian religious institutions and only modern civilization with its activities and a strong public opinion have compelled these to clean and reform their houses. The "Sphere" describes the asceticism of India as insane forgetting that asceticism is one of the strong characteristics of the Christian religion.
It is only modern civilization and ridicule that has modified this to a great extent. Asceticism is a peculiar belief that originated in the East and fanatics in all religions have a great liking for this form of religious exercise. The history of Christianity is replete with stories of asceticism not more or less revolting than one sees in the Hindu, Buddhist and Islamic religions. What could be more insane than the antics of St. Simon Stylites on his pillar, or the belief of some modern priests and others who carry chamber pots on their heads as a sign of mortification? The greatest falsehood of the "Sphere," however, is to describe the systems of the Brahmins as stagnant and that of Christianity as progressive and humanising. Christianity in effect, has the temerity to claim that the progress and civilization of the West are due to its activities and enlightenment. History belies this as every well-informed person knows. One can challenge the Christian Churches to mention what 'material improvement is due to them. J. D. J. has already told us that far from encouraging science, inventions, investigations and discoveries the churches have always denounced these and opposed them tooth and nail. Even now, with all their parade the Churches are in reality opposed to sound education and progress. They run schools where some kind of bastard education is imparted; where facts are distorted and evidences misrepresented. Their schools make proselytes. "The inventor of pins" says J.D.J. "has done more good for humanity" than all the popes and cardinals, monks, nuns, priests and bishops." "The inventor of safety matches has done more for the comfort and convenience of mankind than all the monks, priests and saints put together—than all the clergymen, padres, exhorters in fact all theologians put together." The Church has not given mankind a single hint how to improve its material conditions in this world. It has always insisted that life on this earth is only a period of probation for life in another world of which it knows the secret. Were it not for the bold investigators, thinkers, discoverers and defiers; the brave souls who sowed the seeds of knowledge and dispelled the darkness of ignorance and superstition, the world would still be in the jungle of barbarism as it was when the Church was supreme in the middle ages. "But" say the Christians, "the Church is not concerned with the Material, its mission is in the moral sphere. It is in this direction that the Church has regenerated mankind with the saving graces of its divine teaching." This is a disputable question. Many believe that the Church has failed to regenerate mankind. After 1900 years of trial the Great War came to give a monumental lie to this extravagant and exaggerated claim. During the age of faith men were more religious and pious than now but also more wicked and cruel. The inconceivable moral corruption of the Age of Faith, the ferocious spirit of the believers, their unshaken belief in God and in the Church resulted in such atrocites as the Inquisition, the Religious Wars, the intense persecution, tyranny and intolerance which are the features of that time. Think if it is possible in this godless age of ours to have another St. Bartholemew, the burning of Joan of Arc or the Massacre of the Albigenses! Only a bigot and a blind believer, a fool in fact, will refuse to admit that the world has improved in proportion that it has lost faith in priesthood. People at last begin to realize the baneful influence of Priestcraft. No, in the moral sphere also the Church has failed. Where then is the superiority of the Christian religion?
Yours, etc.
T. SPUDD.
Bombay, May 26.

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THE UNIT OF LIFE

How It Has Been Measured

At the mouth of the Mississippi and many other great rivers there are immense deltas of mud. One would imagine that the mud had simply been washed down by the river from the earthy banks in the upper reaches. The rate at which mud is carried down can be estimated by measuring the number of gallons per second flowing past a point near the mouth and taking out specimens of water and seeing how much sediment or mud settles when a gallon is allowed to stand. The number of gallons multiplied by the amount of sediment in an average gallon gives the quantity of mud carried down by the river. The rate of increase in the deposits of mud in the delta can be estimated by surveying. When these two measurements are made for certain rivers the remarkable fact is demonstrated that the rate of increase of mud in the delta is greater than the rate at which mud is carried down the river. The explanation is that when the river water runs into salt sea water much of the matter in it which will never settle on standing is suddenly coagulated and dropped down on to the mud-banks when a salt solution is mixed with it.

The phenomenon is an example of the behaviour of what is called a colloidal solution. In such solution the particles are so small that they never settle because they are not massive enough. If anything is done to the colloidal solution to make the particles stick together in clumps the large coagulations are heavy enough to settle and manifest themselves as opaque particles of mud. This is what happens when salt sea water is added to river water holding matter in a state of colloidal solution.

125,000 TIMES GRAVITY.

Since sedimentation is due to gravity, colloidal solutions would change their properties if put in places where the force of gravity is different from what it is on the surface of the earth. For instance, if a colloidal solution could be taken to the surface of the sun its particles would in many cases immediately be cast down as sediment because gravity is so much greater there. If taken to the moon, mixtures of sediment and water which here are not colloidal there might become colloidal: the moon's small gravity would not be sufficient to make the comparatively large muddy particles settle.

Though test-tubes of colloidal solutions cannot be transported about the solar system for the purposes of such experiments the same effects can be obtained in another way. If the testtubes are whirled round the centrifugal force will tend to make the particles collect as far away from the centre of rotation as possible, i.e., to sediment against the outer side of the confining tube. This technique has been developed particularly by Professor Svedberg, of Upsala, in his "ultracentrifuge." He has designed a machine capable of whirling specimens of colloidal solutions around at a speed of 45,000 revolutions a minute. In his ultra-centrifuge, as he calls it, he can exert on colloidal particles forces equal to 125,000 times that of gravity—i.e., in his machine a particle weighing one pound behaves as if it weigh sixty tons. Thus in his ultracentrifuge the forces normally causing sedimentation are increased 125,000 times.

MEASURING PARTICLES FROM LIVING BODIES.

Having designed and manufactured the machine, he began to measure the rate at which solutions of substances such as proteins from living bodies sedimented. Under ordinary conditions egg albumin, for instance, is a colloidal solution which does not sediment. In the ultra-centrifuge its particles begin to settle and the rate at which they settle enables their mass to be calculated. He commenced by measuring the mass of the particles which constitute such well-known substances as ovalbumin, haemoglobin from the blood, serum albumin, serum globulin and legumin. These complicated proteins exist in colloidal forms and are prominent constituents of living bodies. Among themselves they differ greatly in constitution. To Professor Svedberg's astonishment, he discovered that all of these substances are made up of particles either one, two, three, or six times the mass 34,500, where the mass of the oxygen atom is 16. More complicated proteins split up into particles of those masses when placed in alkaline solutions of the right strength, and recombine together when given the opportunity. The molecular weight of legumin, the protein from plants, proves to be 208,000, which is very nearly six times 34,500. Haemoglobin is 68,000, nearly twice 34,500. Serum globulin is 103,800, which is nearly three times 34,500. Thus Professor Svedberg's experiments suggest that the substantial parts of living bodies are all made up of particles of mass 34,500 molecular units. Besides, the more complicated substances are either two, three, or six times this unit mass but never four or five times. Why does nature work with two, three, or six times 34,500, but not with four or five times 34,500?

WHY INSULIN CANNOT YET BE MADE.

To add to the exitement, Mr. Adair's entirely different methods of estimating the mass of haemoglobin particles give results agreeing with Professor Svedberg, and in the again entirely different field of X-ray analysis the same number, 34,500, is beginning to peep out in experiments by Mr. W. T. Astbury. In "Nature" a few days ago Professor Svedberg announced that the insulin particle also appears to weigh about 34,500. He follows Dr. Jensen in drawing the very interesting conclusion that insulin is definitely a protein and resembles all those proteins such as egg albumin, which are characteristic of living matter. None of these has ever been synthesised, and therefore the chances of synthesising insulin by purely chemical methods in the laboratory are very small, Professor Svedberg thinks. We cannot look to the chemist for artivcial insulin, but shall have to depend on that obtained from the pancreas of animals. Perhaps Professor Svedberg is unduly modest. His experiments seem to have demonstrated that insulin will not be manufactured artificially for a long time, but one may also hope that they have unearthed a clue which will lead, even if only in the distant future, to the discovery of its synthesis and that of many other constituents of living matter.—"Manchester Guardian."

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SIR CHARLES INNES TO SEE VICEROY

To Exchange Views On Rebellion & Separation

There is a report abroad that the Governor of Burma is shortly going to Simla on urgent invitation. In fact it is strongly believed that his Excellency may find himself in the Summer Capital before this month is out. Though no Official announcement has been made yet, the public won't be taken by surprise if the above report turns to be true. There are several important reasons which might have made a direct and personal conversation between the executive head of this province and the Government of India absolutely necessary. Simla is frankly dissatisfied—even alarmed—at the course of events here and they may have some justification for the complaint that they have not been properly posted with the gravity and extent of the situation that has developed in the provnice during the last few months. The statement issued by the Government of Burma on Tuesday should, however, go a long way to appease Simla's troubled soul. But the question of Martial law and other cognate matters pertaining to the Burma rebellion perhaps require the immediate presence of Sir Charles Innes in the Government of India's Headquarters. There are besides other no less urgent matters on which close consultation has become necessary. It is freely talked that the report which Sir Henry Howard, the financial expert, with the collaboration of Mr. Nixon has submitted to the Government of India on the financial aspect of separation is most damaging to Sir Charles Innes' favourite policy, and it is anticipated that the facts and figures, when published, would help to open the eyes of many who have been ignorantly shouting for separation. Besides Sir Henry Howard's report there are other questions connected with the separation proposal which demand frank discussion between the Central Government and executive head of Burma. The reported divergences in opinion between the two on this question may not be after all wide of the mark.

It is now practically confirmed that the Federal Structure Committee will meet in London on the 29th June and the plenary session of the Round Table Conference will be held in the first week of September. What is Burma's position 'vis-a-vis' these important conference? The four nominees of the Government who were in London last winter most unwisely kept themselves aloof from the Federal Structure Committee for reasons best known to themselves. The Local Government and the separationists here are anxious that Burma should have a separate conference consistently with their policy and plan. But the rebellion and Sir Henry Howard's report may upset their expectations. Meanwhile it is certain that Burma cannot go unrepresented in the Federal Structure Committee as well as the second Round Table Conference. The telegram sent by Theptan Soyadaw and U Soe Thein to the Secretary of State for India and to the Viceroy is, therefore, very opportune.—"Rangoon Mail."

PROTECTION TO INDIAN TANNING INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6.)

ment to a large number of men (tanners and leather workers being a little under 3 million) and is a factor in the economic well-being of the millions of the depressed classes. The position of the tanning industry of India is peculiar. It has to be encouraged and assisted against foreign competition not in India, but in foreign markets chiefly Britain, United States of America, Central Europe and the countries in the neighbourhood of India which are undeveloped industrially. The total value of imported leather and leather goods is only a crore of rupees and some of the imports are specialities which cannot be produced in India at least at present. Many of the forms in which a national government assists industry in its competition in foreign markets, namely, provision of cheap transport, bank facilities, trade representation, stores purchase, etc., are denied to India. Hence, protection to the tanning industry can only take the form of an export duty or of bounties; the latter have to be ruled out in the present financial situation of the country. In the past the Government have done practically nothing for the industry. In 1929 the Government came to the conclusion that the imposition of a cess might reconcile the country to the abolition of the export duty and appointed a Committee of Enquiry But the camouflage was thin and the Committee refused to draw the chestnuts out of the fire for the Government. It kept strictly within the term of reference and presented the Government with a complete and exhaustive report. The latter has been very well received in the press, but presumably because it did not serve Government's purpose it appears to have been pigeon-holed.

THEIR CONCERN FOR NON-INDIAN INTERESTS.

No better illustration of the Indian Government's solicitude for the exporting interests and their apathy towards the tanning industry can perhaps be given than the unusual action they took in 1930. The 5 per cent export duty is levied "ad valorem" on the basis of tariff value fixed annually. About the middle of 1930 the Government yielded to the agitation of the export trade and, so far as can be ascertained without giving an opportunity to the tanning interests for a representation, revised the current tariff valuations during the year. By a stroke of the pen, they put some five lakhs into the pockets of the exporters even though the general revenue position was already deteriorating and the revenue prospect was dismal. There are few precedents for such intra-annual revision.

I persuade myself that conditions are now quite different. The Government would be less willing and able to flout Indian interests than even before. There are the tangible results of enquiries already conducted; and public opinion, too, is sufficiently well-informed. Let us hope that the relief which must come sooner or later will come in time to relieve genuine suffering.

RAIN MOVING UP.

POONA, May 31.

Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Malabar and Mysore and local rain in Lower Burma, Bengal, West Rajputana, Punjab Hills, and Kashmir, with a few falls in North West Frontier Province, Gujarat, Chota Nagpur, Assam, and southeast Madras. The temperature continues to be below normal in Northwest India, United Provinces, and Central India, being markedly so in the Punjab and its neighbourhood.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Mangalore, four inches; Calicut, Chitaldrug; two; Trivandrum, threequarters; Cochin, half; Negapatam, Mercara, quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Northwest Frontier Province, Kashmir, Punjab Hills, Rajputana, Chota Nagpur and Bengal, and increase in Lower Burma. Thunderstorm and rain will continue in Assam, Mysore and south Madras and extend in Hyderabad and Upper Burma.—A. P.

MR. GREENWOOD ON NEWSPAPERS.

"Public Deserve Better"

The insecurity of the profession of journalism was emphasised by Mr. W. G. Mitchell, of Bishop Auckland, the president of the National Union of Journalists, at the annual delegate meeting of the union, which opened at Leamington.

Mr. Mitchell said that the union was passing through a critical period, perhaps the most critical from the point of view of unemployment and insecurity that it had known. Over two hundred members were affected by the unprecedented economic depression, and many were being impoverished because the union's financial resources were not great enough to help them to the extent needed. "Insecurity," said Mr. Mitchell, "is still one of the most serious disadvantages of our profession. There are far too many circumstances in which a journalist risks the loss of his employment—reorganisation, changes of policy, disagreement among proprietors, and the many vicissitudes which the development of newspapers may undergo. There is the added apprehension of illness, caused by the ever-increasing strain and the speeding up of work."

Mr. Mitchell referring to conference resolutions urging the use of the press for preserving peace said that all desired that the National Union of Journalists should use its influence for peace. The possibility of a further outbreak of war was not so remote that we could afford to neglect any opportunity to check the evil influences of those who deliberately distorted facts to inflame passions and set the people of one nation against those of another.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the Minister of Health, was the guest of honour at the dinner in connection with the conference. He said that newspaper readers found it difficult to submit to a press dictatorship. The public would never respect a newspaper proprietor who thought he was Prime Minister, and as people became more educated so the importance of newspapers would increase and there would be a stronger demand for intelligent newspapers. The people of this country deserved better newspapers than they got. Journalists had a national responsibility to uplift and ennoble the public of the country.—"Manchester Guardian."

BOLSHEVISM IN INDIA.

(BY SIR PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.)

Interest in Bolshevism is still being stimulated in mysterious ways in many parts of India, especially among Hindu students.

No foreign influence is apparent in this propaganda, but books and pamphlets of the cheaper sort, printed in English as well as in the vernacular and dealing with various aspects of the present form of government in Russia, are to be found in the popular bookshops of most of the large towns.

Student gatherings for the discussion of Communist theories as applied by Moscow are being held.

This activity is beginning to alarm the more conservative Indian thinkers. A note of warning was sounded at a gathering of this character at Poona yesterday by the chairman, Vasudeorao Bhave, after a talk on "The Russian Peasant," which was the seventh in a series of spring lectures to local students. The lecturer, after tracing the history of the peasant from early serfdom to his present position under the Soviet, concluded with the remarkable statement that, "though he has not earned a paradise on earth by the revolution, he surely has attained the power to evolve one by his own unfettered efforts."

This was too much for the chairman, who said: "Everything in Russia is still in the experimental stage, and we must not be in a hurry to copy all Russian models and institutions wholesale—a tendency which is becoming more and more pronounced among the youth of India."—"Daily Mail."

SALARIED EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE.

A 'Salaried Employee' writes:—From the press notices and the bulletins issued by the Working Committee of the Reception Committee for the above Conference one gathers, that there is a growing change in the usually lethargic and timid nature of the clerical community. A really good and a fighting programme has been put forth, perhaps for the first time in the history of the clerical class portraying to the shy and reticent clerk the play of economic forces, that inevitably lead him to alignment with the interests that are fighting for a readjustment of Economic conditions. And especially when the 'Fundamental rights clause' of the Congress is being subjected to a very clear and searching analysis, it is necessary for the 'wodking intelligentsia' to speak out their minds frankly and assert their rights through organised effort.

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FLAG SATYAGRAHA AT DHROL.

—:o:—

Sjt. Fulchandbhai's Terms For Settlement.

(From A Correspondent.)

DHROL, May 30.

A batch of 64 Satyagrahis, including five ladies, started for offering Satyagraha singing songs, exactly at 6-30 in the morning. The party reached Mandvi Chowk near Darbargadh where lathis were used last Tuesday. Sjt. Fulchandbhai offered the following terms for settlement:—(1) The State must hand over the national flag which was snatched from Sjt. Purushotam Udeshi. (2) The State must put no obstruction in the Congress work in Dhrol State.

After singing "Raghubir Tumko Meri Laj", the Satyagrahis sat down at Mandvi Chowk, resolving not to leave the place till the terms were accepted by the State.

Two new batches have started from Morvi and Rajkot. It is raining.

STATE RETURN NATIONAL FLAG.

Sequel To Satyagraha

(From a Correspondent.)

DHROL, May 31.

A party of 26 volunteers from Morbi, Rajkot, Palitana, Tankara, Porbandar and Bhavnagar, arrived here last evening on foot.

To-day at 10 a.m. the State authorities returned the national flag, which was snatched sometime back, and consented to allow the Congress activities.

OFFICIAL TO THE RESCUE OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Priest Dies After Receiving Two Lakhs

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, May 27.

The Assistant Collector at Dadu in Larkana District is reported to have sent for the cloth merchants of Dadu and threatened them with dire consequences, if they did not break open the Congress seals on their stocks and start selling foreign cloth.

The cloth dealers flatly refused to follow his behests, as they maintained that the Congress was their Panchayat and they would not break the Congress seals without permission.

PRIEST DIES OF HEAT.

A tragic accident is reported from the upper Sind—Sukkur. The latter records the death of a priest. As he was cleansing the flooring of the temple, Sukkur heat which is terrible in these days affected him so much that he fell down dead. It is understood that the priest had recently inherited property worth two lacs from his Guru.

BELLARY NOTES.

(From A Correspondent.)

BELLARY, May 2.

On behalf of the District Congress Committee, Mr. B. V. Seshagiri Rao was sent to Nurugodu and Badanahatti to organize peaceful picketing of liquor shops. These villages come under the "firca" selected for prohibition experiment by the Government. A volunteer camp has been opened in Kurugodu and practically no sales have been done for the last one week.

The sub-Inspector of Kurugodu is reported to have threatened to cancel the gun licence held by the priest of the Neelamma Mutt for permitting a temperance lecture.

West Khandesh Peasants Conference.

JALGAON, May 29.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, President-Elect of the West Khandesh Peasants Conference to be held at Dhulia under the auspices of the Youth League arrived early this morning at Chalisgaon from Bombay and left for Dhulia. The dates of Dhulia Peasants Conference which conflicted with similar conferences to be held at Sanhada under the Presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have now been changed from 30th May to 29th and 30th May.

MR. BOSE'S PROGRAMME.

A procession has been arranged in honour of Mr. Bose at Dhulia, and he will also receive an address. Mr. Bose leaves on the night of the 30th for Calcutta. He has promised to halt at Jalgaon by about 9th June on his way to Bombay again from Calcutta. Some labour leaders from Bombay are expected to attend the Dhulia Peasants Conference.—A. P.

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98 Burmese Associations Declared Unlawful

GOVERNMENT REVENUE LOOTED AND DOCUMENTS BURNT

INDIANS ASSAULTED & THEIR HOUSES GUTTED

RANGOON, May 30.

Communal feeling is now reported from Delta districts where the Burmans are assaulting the Indians and are attacking their houses. Two Indians, one of whom was a woman, were assaulted on 28th May in Pyapon, all receiving "dah" cuts.

ARSON AND DACOITIES.

Some Indian houses in Myaungmya were burnt on 27th May, but no cases are reported from Hanthawaddy. Dacoities are still being committed in Tharrawaddy, Insein and Toungoo, while several headmen's houses were raided in Thayetmyo by armed rebels who looted revenue collections and burnt Government documents.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS

Henzada reports that a small gang responsible for the attack on "Karens" has been rounded up. Ninety-eight Burmese associations including forty-five women's associations in four townships in Upper Chindwin District, have been declared unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The "Burma Gazette" announced to-day that eight new police stations are to be opened in Tharrawaddy.—A. P.

No Separation Of Burma Required

RANGOON, May 30.

At the All-Burma Anti-Separationists' Conference of the representatives of the various parties at the Jubilee Hall, to-day, Sjt. Bagaya Satyadaw presiding, resolutions were passed urging that Burma should not be separated from India so long as Burma has not secured full responsible Government, as desired by the people of Burma as Burma should for the time being be a member of the Indian Federation, she should be allowed to have representation on the Federal Structure Committee.

R.T.C. REPRESENTATION.

The next resolution demanded that representation for Burma at the next Round Table Conference should be from real and accredited representatives and from organisations having the backing of the majority.

Other resolutions included demand for withdrawal of the declarations against certain associations as unlawful. Participants in the Conference included: Messrs. Y Kyaw Myint, M.L.A., Maung Maung Ji, Tharrawaddy U P, M.L.C., leader of the Home Rule Party and U Shit Hlaing and U Su Presidents of the Council of Boycott and G.C.B.A. organisations.—Associated Press.

IS JOURNALISTSM A PROFESSION OR LAST REFUGE FOR INEFFICIENCY

Give Up Writing Like An Old Governess Says G. B. S.

LONDON, May 8.

George Bernard Shaw to-day took occasion to point out to the Press the error of its ways. He did not fail to introduce a sample of the scorn which the men to whom he spoke, and their fellow-workers, have spread over every continent.

Addressing the London District Institute of Journalists, of which he consented two years ago to become a life-member at the age of 73, the distinguished playwright let loose a flood of criticism. He gave no quarter and, as usual, he asked none.

"The question might arise," he said, "whether journalism is a profession or a last refuge for the young person who is hopelessly illiterate and inaccurate. I have sometimes come across young people who had a constitutional inability to get figures right or give recognizable descriptions of anything they had seen."

"I told them," he added, with an air of wisdom, "that they had better become journalists, because it is the only profession in which accuracy doesn't matter."

Shaw asserted that journalism disgraced itself for its failure to prevent the last war and its slowness in realizing the changes in the world.

"Take the Russian revolution," he declared. "The Press hasn't yet realized that the revolution has taken place and the Russian Soviet has come to stay. I do not know how long it will be before it does."

Unless the Press stops writing "like an old-fashioned governess in an old-fashioned cathedral town," it will lose its power over the public mind, he concluded. He scurried away amid applause. —"Chicago Tribune."

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT IN DHARWAR

Jamnalal Bajaj Efforts

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, May 30.

Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj reached Dharwar this morning and immediately attended a local cloth merchants' meeting. Jamnalalji cancelled other visits and continued addressing the merchants till meal time, asking to seal all foreign stock and demanding security, binding them not to import any fresh stock.

Final decision, however, was left for the Shetji's visit in the evening. After meal Jamnalalji motored to Hubli returning here at five. Then he visits Bombay Presidency Watandars and Inamdars' Conference. He then receives a Municipal address and addresses a public meeting. He leaves for Hubli again at night. Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayya visited Dharwar on Thursday, returning from Hukkeri when he visited Jaya-Karnatak and Congress offices and addressed public meeting in the Municipal Hall in the evening.

REDUCTION IN LAND REVENUE.

SIND ZEMINDARS' DEMAND.

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 30.

At a joint meeting of the Fuleli and Tandoo Zemindars' Associations it was resolved that the Associations should urge Government to grant 50 per cent. reduction in the land revenue owing to the present unprecedented slump, and recurring floods and draughts and pending consideration of this question to postpone the recovery of half the assessment.

The proposed Irrigation Bill was also discussed and it was resolved that its provisions were prejudicial to the Zamindars' interests and should, therefore, be dropped.

Similar resolutions were passed by the Larkana Zemindars under the presidentship of Sir Shah Nawazkhan Bhutto.—A. P.

EARL RUSSELL'S ESTATE.

LONDON, May 31.

Earl Russel left £10.130, all to Miss Amy Elizabeth Otter.

MUSLIM STUDENTS "RESIGN" COLLEGE

Lahore Engineering College Episode

LAHORE, May 30.

Fiftyseven Muslim students of the local MacLagan Engineering College have withdrawn from the college. In a complaint to the minister of Agriculture, whose department administers the College, the students have made certain allegations against the Principal Captain H. Whitaker.

They say that the condition of Muslim students has always been unhappy but certain words of the Principal addressed to Muslim students marked the climax and they have therefore were obliged to "resign".—A. P.

NO TRUCK WITH COMMUNALISTS

Cawnpore Congress Leader Released

CAWNPORE, May 30.

Pandit Jagdambaprasad Misra Hitaishi a well-known Congress leader Cawnpore was released from Fyzabad jail on Wednesday in virtue of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement and reached Lucknow on Thursday morning, where he was cordially welcomed by local Congress workers, as well by Guru Raghubardayal, Principal Rashtriya Vidyalaya Cawnpore and Lala Pyarelal Agrawala, General Secretary, Town Congress Committee, Cawnpore, who brought him by car to Cawnpore the same day.

GREAT RECEPTION.

As his car entered the town eagerly waiting people for his darshan rent the sky with shouts "Hitaishiji ki Jai" etc. Though no procession was arranged, owing to Section 144, yet Hitaishiji's car was followed by a large number of his admirers as it passed through principal streets of the town bringing him to Congress office first, and thence to his residence.

He expressed profound regret at the sad demise of Pt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi.

NO COMMUNALISM.

In his opinion seeking settlement with communialists was suicidal to Hindus as well as Muslims alike. All nationalist forces must combine to suppress communalism in every shape and form. If communalist Muslim were given extraordinary consideration, communities shall be further subdivided into smaller communities such as Brahmins, Sikhs, Untouchables, Shias and Sunnies, each putting forward their separate demands. What shall be done then. Will it not be disaster. In his opinion, the agriculturists and labourers as such would have the principal control over Swaraj Government, rather than any religious sect. This should not mean that religion would be nowhere, but only that it would not sway political affairs.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

With regard to Round Table Conference he said his hopes in Mahatma Gandhi turned into despair when he looked at the tactics British politicians. He had full faith in Gandhiji, yet he humbly opined that his postponing participation in the Conference, because no sattlement of the communal problem had been achieved was not proper.

Refusing participation on the ground that communal leaders like Shaukat Ali will join the conference would have been far better and more sound. Concluding he remarked that these people were tools in the hands of bureaucracy and they will automatically cool down as soon as the main problem has been tackled.

ABOLITION OF SPEED LIMIT IN ENGLAND

Motorists Use Greater Care

LONDON, May 31.

The broad effect of the new Road Act, according to exhaustive enquiries made through their officials in all parts of the country by the Royal Automobile Club and the Automobile Association is that since its introduction British motorists, both professional and private, are definitely exercising greater care and reports on the abolition of speed limit are almost unanimous that there has been no general increase in speed.—B.O.W.

BE READY FOR COMING STRUGGLE

Jawaharlal At Calicut

TRUST GANDHIJI HE SAYS

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, May 31.

The Calicut citizens, Kerala Vidyarthi Sangha, Bala Bharata Sangha and Kerala Yuvak Sangha presented welcome addresses to Panditji Jawaharlal. The Shahjehan Hall was thronged by unprecedented crowds. Admission was by tickets. Mr. Prakasam presiding recounted Panditji's manifold activities in the national cause.

Replying to the addresses Panditji delivered a long speech in the course which he exhorted the masses to get ready for the coming struggle, to trust Gandhiji and to do their duty to their Motherland. Panditji regretted the statement occurring in the All-India Congress Report that South India lagged behind in the National Struggle.

Leaving the hall at dusk thousands implored him for another lecture and Panditji addressed a huge mass meeting at the beach. Panditji emphasised that Congress stood for everybody and condemned the deliberate charge of the non-participation of Muslims in the national struggle, quoting the example of Peshawar.

The meeting was attended by thousands of Mahomedans. Public enthusiasm was tremendous. He cancelled his present programme and left for Coimbatore causing keen disappointment in Wynad where elaborate arrangements were made for his reception.

Father Elwin who has donned Khaddar and has joined Gandhiji for a week's stay.

INDIA'S MILLIONS BEHIND GANDHIJI

No Faith In Peace Negotiations

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AT COCHIN

COCHIN, May 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with his family arrived here and were presented with addresses of welcome by the Municipality and other bodies. Replying to the addresses at Ernakulam, the Pandit said he had not much hope in the present peace negotiations.

His view was that freedom could never be secured from debate and peace talks, but only by development of their internal strength. He asked them to compare the achievements of the R. T. C. delegates with that which Mahatma Gandhi has secured by his talks with the Viceroy.

The world knew Mahatma Gandhi had behind him the teeming millions of India and it was this sanction that really mattered. —A. P.

Picketing At Savantwadi.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

SAVANTWADI, May 30.

Picketing on 10 liquor shops in the town and many more in the State has been vigorously going on for the last month. Prabhat Pheris and Wanar Sena have been recently reorganized by Dr. Bhagwat, who is also conducting other important activities in the State."

STABILISING AUSTRIAN CURRENCY

—:o:—

10 Largest Banks To Co-operate

LONDON, May 31.

Further progress was made yesterday with the affairs of the Austrian Credit Anstalts. The informal London Committee which, as announced earlier in the week, was set up on the suggestion of Credit Anstalt and in agreement with the Governor of the Bank of England, had a meeting with the interested parties and was asked to invite the co-operation of other centres with a view to continuing existing credit facilities to the credit Anstalt.

BANKERS CO-OPERATE.

Communications with bankers in other centres are proceeding and it is expected that a common policy will be adopted. The Bank for International Settlements has also done excellent work.

It is announced that arrangements discussed at the time of the last meeting of the Directors when the position of the Credit Anstalt was considered have now been completed and can be brought into force at any time.

Ten of the largest banks in addition to the Bank for International Settlements itself have agreed to put at the disposal of the Austrian National Bank foreign exchange credit to be used as required. These arrangements will ensure convertibility and stability of Austrian currency.—B.O.W.

MEDICAL REFORMS IN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

PESHAWAR, May 30.

Six new rural dispensaries are to be established this year. Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 79,701 for building, equipping and staffing of six rural dispensaries in the current year. It is hoped that next year further facilities will be extended. The Chief Commissioner has decided to have these six dispensaries built at the following places:—

1. Nizampur in Peshawar District, 2. Latambar, 3. Karak, Kohat District, 4 Tajori, Bannu District, 5. Parpa, 6. Paniala, Dera Ismail Khan District. It is expected that these dispensaries will be open to the public by December next.

FRONTIER REGULATIONS COMMITTEE.

PESHAWAR, May 30.

Mr. H. W. Hale, Secretary of the Frontier Regulations Committee has issued the following communique:—Questionnaire prepared by the Frontier Regulations Committe has been issued to the press and is being sent direct to a large number of persons in the Frontier Province. The Committee desire that it should be generally known that replies to questionnaire in English or Urdu will be welcomed from any one who is interested on the subject whether he has been separately addressed or not.—A.P.

AMMUNITIONS DESPATCHED TO AFGHAN WAR OFFICE.

A fleet of forty 1-1/2 inches ton trucks belonging to Afghan War Office left to-day from Kabul loaded with ammunition and French rifles. This is the second instalment of ammunition recently arrived from France. Its transport is hoped to be complete within eight days during which period one more fleet will be arriving here from Kabul to carry the balance. In all it is stated that 22000 rifles and a lot of ammunition have been transported through British India during the past 7 months.

Travellers from Kabul state that the first batch of 350 followers of the Afghan Robin Hood Ibrahim Beg recently arrested at Qafghan have arrived at Kabul.—A. P.

SIR P. D. PATTANI.

BARDOLI, May 30.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, Sir P. D. Pattani said he had arrived at Bardoli to stay with Mahatma Gandhi for the week end. He had known Gandhiji for a number of years and he occasionally visited him.—A.P.

Mussolini Closes Catholic Institutions.

POLICE TAKE POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS

FASCISTS RESENT PAPAL INTERFERENCE

LONDON, May 30.

All offices of Catholic organisations and institutions in Rome have been closed by order of the Italian Government. Police are entering and taking possession of all the documents.

It is explained that Government have taken step in consequence of the recent disturbances and it is purely a provisory measure. (Otherwise it would have been a violation of the Concordat between Italy and the Holy See).

CONFER WITH VATICAN.

Following police action, the heads of institutions immediately went to the Vatican to confer with the Pope taking with them whatever articles they could, such as the Papal Flag and certain other religious articles.

Fascist authorities' drastic step is a sequel to the recent anti-clerical disturbances in various parts of Italy, in the course of which cries of "Down with Papacy, and Death to Papacy" had been raised by groups of students.

The underlying cause of the trouble appears to be a quarrel between the Catholic Action Party and the Fascists, owing to the latter suspecting that the Vatican intended to reconstitute the former Catholic People's Party in the guise of the social organisation for moral assistance of workers, formation of which the Pope urged in a recent encyclical on the Capital and Labour.

The Catholics strongly deny the allegations.—Reuter.

FASCIST-VATICAN WAR WORSENS

Catholic Action Party In Action

LONDON, May 30.

Rome.—The Italian Government has instructed the Provincial Prefects to use their own judgment in closing the Catholic institutions throughout Italy, while the Holy See has instructed the Bishops to assume personal direction of the Catholic Action Party in their Dioceses.

The Vatican is preparing a diplomatic protest to the Italian Government against the anti-clerical demonstrations which have culminated in the closing of the Catholic institutions.

The gravity with which the Vatican views the situation is indicated by the fact that Cardinal Lega has been instructed not to go to Padua as Papal legate for the Centenary of St. Anthony on the 11th June, for which thousands of pilgrims are proceeding to Padua while the Eucharistic Diocesan Congress at Rome this week has been cancelled.—Reuter.

LARGEST CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL!

Pope's Gift For Statue Of Madonna

LONDON, May 31.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, Dr. Downey, has returned to England from Rome, bringing a gift of a necklace from the Pope which is to adorn the statue of the Madonna in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Liverpool.

The necklace consists of large amethysts set in diamonds. His Holiness expressed to the Archbishop the greatest interest in the progress made with the buildings, which although not so big as St. Peter's, Rome, which is a basilica, is to be the largest cathedral in the world.—B.O.W.

SIMON ON CHAOS IN INDIA

Leading Indians To Right Path

LONDON, May 31.

Sir John Simon, speaking in London last night, emphasised the need for courage, candour and patience in dealing with Indian problems. During the remarks he said that their duty was not to retract any promise or hope by which Britain is bound, but to make it clear that they believed that they had a duty to the Indian people in the maintenance of law and order and the re-establishment of good government.

"Self-Government," he said, "can never come out of chaos. Indian Ministers of the future are entitled when the time comes, to feel that they have a fair opportunity and not chaos in which to exercise their powers of Government. There is no reason for despair.

BRITAIN NOT ASHAMED.

Britain has no reason to be ashamed or to apologise for the part she has played in India. I believe she has still a greater gift to bestow upon India by leading her along the only path which will ultimately be for her contentment.

If we only show ourselves to be men of courage and candour, of real friendliness and insight we may yet achieve that destiny for India which India herself so urgently needs."—B.O.W..

QUIET MOHURRAM IN JHANSI.

(From a Correspondent.)

JHANSI, May 29.

After the failure of the Hindu and Muslim leaders to organise a meeting about maintaining peace and quiet on Mohurrum some days ago there was misgiving in the minds of many peace-lovers but fortunately nothing untoward happened though there was a rumour that there would be some disturbance here also.

There was an elaborate arrangement of the police and Mahomedan and Hindu volunteers were seen in prominence and from all outward appearance it was evident that there was utmost harmony in the two communities.

CONVENT TRAGEDY.

Deaths Due To Cholera?

BANGALORE, May 30.

In connection with the Bangalore Confent Tragedy the Health Officer, Cifil and Military Station interfiewed by the Associated Press stated that civil and military bacteriologists have reported finding cholera germs in the cases submitted to them for analysis. There have been no further deaths. There are twenty eight persons now in hospital who are expected to be discharged inthe course of a few days. All the inmates of the Convent numbering over seven hundred have been inoculated against cholera. Investigation is now proceeding to locate the source of infection and see whether there were any carriers amongst persons who hanged the food. Mother Superior of the Convent replying to anxious telegraphic inquiries from parents in India, Burma and Ceylon, assures them that not a single case has occurred in the Boarding Department of Anglo-Indian and Indian Orphanages and Sacred Heart College. Seven dead included Sister Mary of St. aged 56 (A Pole), Sister Mary of Holy Redeemer aged 56 (Belgian) two Indian sister, seventy-two years old and three Anglo-Indian Magadlens.—A.P.

Sardar Jamiat Singh At Thana.

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, May 28.

Sardar Jamiatsingh paid a visit on Tuesday morning to the Volunteers' Camp at Thana. He first went round almost all the liquor shops, along with Captain Jilani and saw how the pickets were doing their work, at some places in the hot sun. Then he inspected the Camp. What struck him most was the discipline of the volunteers.

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